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[SIXPENCE.]

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.



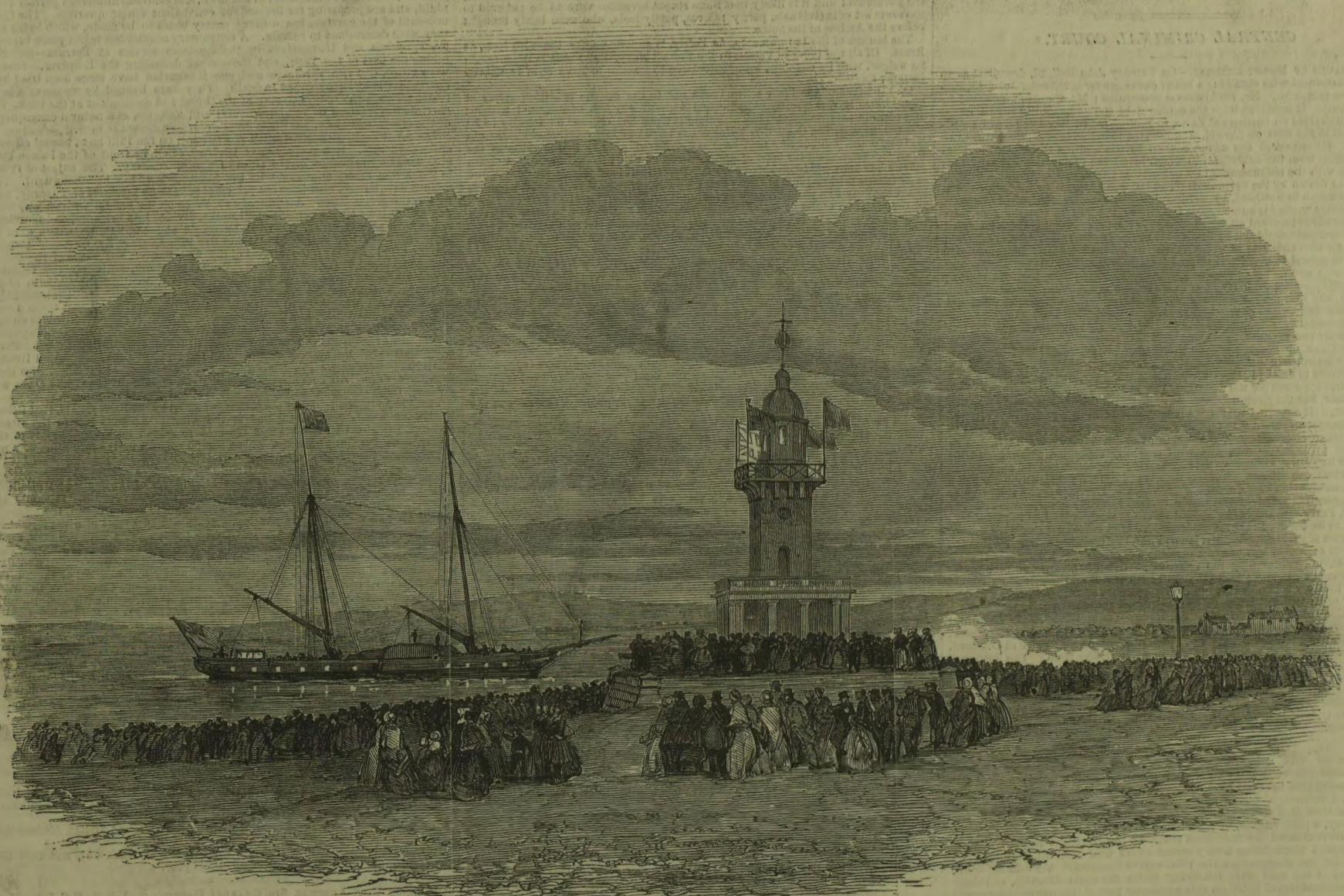
CONGRESSES are not a novelty in the history of Europe; too many of them are remembered by the mischief they have done, and the opportunities of doing good which they let pass by them. A Congress of Kings has parcelled out a territory, the inhabitants going with it like cattle. A Congress of diplomats has divided kingdoms, or tied provinces together to make one; and a generation or two of discontent has ended in a revolution, bloodshed, and an approach to the natural order of things, which the "inky fingers" had violated. But Railroads and the Press are establishing another order of things, and the Congresses of the present age are composed, not of Sovereigns, or the agents of Sovereigns, but the deputies of the people.

Such a Congress has just closed its sitting in Brussels; even though the practical results of it may not be very great, the precedent and the principle is a good one; it shows that men, however divided by language and geographical position, have thoughts, feelings, and opinions, in common; that, though there are many difficulties in the way, they can join in an effort for improvement; nay, it is something gained if they have only met and talked about

it. Look back through history, and where is there to be met a gathering of men of the people, to treat of the principles of Commerce? They have been hitherto bound by the compacts Ministers and Statesmen have made for them. Suppose they should turn round and say, at last: We will try and come to an understanding of these matters ourselves? Would any harm be done? Is it not likely the result would be good? The spirit raised may compel the Governments to new treaties, at least equal to the old ones; it would tax the power of stupidity, whose power is great, to make much worse. The very model of compacts made by political managers of commerce, is the Methuen Treaty, concluded with Portugal in the last century. It has, we observed, figured in the debates of the Brussels Congress; but it is precisely one of the examples that ought not to be followed. What have been its results? To gain a market of three millions of people for her woollens, England gave Portugal the exclusive supply of wine to some twenty millions; even in this respect, the disparity was startling; but that was not all. Stimulated by large profits, the wine manufacture of Portugal became the staple of the kingdom; the Government of Portugal made it over to a Royal Company, who alone had the privilege of buying up the produce of all the vineyards; they fixed the price, and made competition impossible. Having the wine, they managed it with as little expense and trouble as possible, and England had no choice; it must drink the port of the Company, or go without; French wines were excluded by a high duty. By degrees, wine ceased to be consumed by the people; that poisonous distillation called gin came into use, and is vended from glittering palaces to those who reel from its threshold to the workhouse or the prison; and a dark decoction called porter was

called into existence, all the ingredients of which, except water, are a mystery. And yet, in the sunny South of France, are thousands of thousands of acres, growing a light fluid, fragrant in odour, and bright as the ruby, which might come to us as cheaply as the liquid fire of the distiller, and the black draught of the brewer, but which we have kept out, because Portugal is our "ancient ally," and France our "natural enemy." But, it will be said, at least, Portugal is enriched! Quite the reverse; it is the poorest state in Europe, embarrassed and bankrupt. What, then, is the use of these much lauded treaties, by which both parties are injured in the mass, though a few individuals on each side may be enriched? None whatever; the bulk of the lower classes of England drink less wine now than their ancestors two centuries ago; that is the happy result of Methuen treaties. The old dramatists are worth reading, for the light they throw on this subject alone; a knowledge of a past social state may be gathered from them even by those who do not appreciate their poetry. Do porters, and soldiers, and labourers, and coalheavers, invite each other to "crush a cup of wine" like the retainers of the Capulets? No; they have degenerated to gin. The English people are in a manner forced on the highest priced wines, which, on the Continent, are considered not as beverages, but liqueurs. In short Englishmen never drink wine at all; they only sip it, and Dick Swiveller's axiom is a true one, "it can't be tasted in a sip." We have relaxed this treaty of late years, and are gradually approaching a better state of things, but a generation will be required to restore the vine to a natural and healthy condition.

We have dwelt a little on this treaty and its effects, because they



HER MAJESTY'S RETURN FROM SCOTLAND.—THE ROYAL YACHT ENTERING FLEETWOOD HARBOUR.—(SEE PAGE 200.)

illustrate the working of the compacts by which nations bind themselves, when they allow statesmen to conclude commercial treaties according to political interests which are always changing, instead of the natural capabilities of nations which are ever the same. The north of England will produce iron and coal, and the south of France will grow grapes, till the end of time, though the men of each country may be hounded on to wars about thrones and successions, in which they have not a particle of interest. And it is these truths, declared *viva voce*, in the midst of each other, that give their value to meetings like that of the Brussels Congress.

There is also a good effect produced by bringing men acquainted with each other. It is extraordinary what errors arise from want of communication. In England, if there is one terror greater than another, it is the dread of the foreigner; he can produce so much cheaper than we can, his wages are so low, how can we compete with men that live, as the Essex rustics are taught to believe, on black bread and water cresses? Well, go abroad, and you find everything much the same as with us, save that the good things of life are more equally divided, that the people are more uniformly well fed, well lodged, and well clothed. But they, on the other hand, are convinced that England is a kind of Dom Daniel, or dwelling place of friends, with supernatural powers of toil, assisted by machinery going day and night, an everlasting canopy of smoke above it, and an eternal clank of cogs and pistons below, resulting in miles of calico running from one end of the engine, and showers of gold from the other.

How is it possible, for a nation that can put all the specimens of its manufactures into a single warehouse—as an exposition—to contend with a people who have got hold of Alladin's lamp, and rub it by steam, calling up a myriad of genii to do its bidding instead of one? And thus the two divided nations exist in a continual dread of each other—England haunted by foreign cheapness, the foreigner terror-stricken at the incomprehensible energy and wealth of England. The reader must be familiar with the exquisite duel scene in "Twelfth Night," where *Sir Toby Belch*, by his dexterous mediation, persuades each combatant that his opponent is a monster of bloodthirstiness and a prodigy of skill with the weapon—while fighting is the very last thing either of them desires. Something like it is the relative position of nations towards each other, with no one to clear up the misunderstanding. It is time that this should be done. Surely the future of the world cannot involve so dreadful a necessity as this—that nations can only exist by mutual annihilation. Whether men shall be blown into the air by artillery, or starved out of existence by a conflict of cotton mills, seems to be an alternative rather of the saddest, if we are to be reduced to it; but we must thoroughly disbelieve that either consequence is necessary. There has been much folly in war, and there may be much that is not wisdom in trade; but knowledge has abated the evils of the first, and made it more difficult. To the same power we must trust to correct what is yet clouded with error in the last. To spread that knowledge, no better mode can be found than discussion; and of that the best is the converse between men and men. Imperfect as the first of these Congresses has been, and small as the practical result which may be anticipated from it, the precedent will not be lost: more will succeed it. For instance, when two Governments are in the most magnificent loftiness of diplomacy, brewing a war that may drain both countries of millions, what is to prevent some few common-sense men from each of them meeting (a few hours on a railway will bring them together), and asking coolly what it is all about, and why it should be? and let them come to the rational conclusion that they will not have their soil deluged with blood for any Prince in Christendom. Let those who have to pay for the fighting in purse and person on both sides hold a conference, and not leave it all to those who are to fight or reap the benefit of the battle. Some forty years ago there were blended together in that same city of Brussels a whole Congress of Powers, German and English and Belgian, with the French not far off; and they all met, and the world knows what came of it. The "old prize-fighting ground of Flanders" has just seen a better gathering—not so vast, or imposing, or so brilliant, or so costly; but it will bear contemplating with less pain, and indicates greater things for the future. Forty years produce their effect; and, though slowly, the world does move after all.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE FRAUDS OF MONEY-LENDERS.—On Tuesday John Bull, 26, described as an agent, was charged with obtaining a bill of exchange for £200 from John Alexander by false pretences. Mr. Huddleston prosecuted; Mr. Clarkson appeared for the defendant. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor that he was a draper, and carried on business at Kelso, in Scotland. In May last he saw an advertisement in the *Glasgow Herald*, which stated that a sum of £12,000 was to be advanced. He answered the advertisement to the address in London, and received a reply from the defendant, in which he offered to advance £200 upon his acceptance with the endorsement of a respectable party, and enclosing a bill for that amount drawn by the defendant. The bill was accepted by himself, according to the custom in Scotland, by writing his name under that of the drawer, and his brother wrote his name across the face of the bill as the indorsee. He shortly afterwards received another letter from the defendant, in which he stated that the instrument could not be negotiated in England in this form, and enclosed another draft with the form in which it was to be accepted and indorsed. He filled up this second bill, and transmitted it to the defendant, but no money was sent in return; and on his coming to London to make inquiries into the matter, he ascertained that the defendant had endeavoured to negotiate the first bill he sent to him, and that the statement of its not being drawn in proper form was merely a false pretence to enable him to obtain a second bill from him. The Jury found the defendant guilty, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years.

PAINFUL CASE OF FORGERY.—On Wednesday, John Chappell Bennett, 33, was indicted for feloniously uttering a forged acceptance to a bill of exchange for £42, with intent to defraud Henry Clapham Fuller. Mr. Parry prosecuted, and Mr. Ballantine appeared for the defence. The charge was clearly brought home to the prisoner, but the circumstances connected with the offence were of a painful character. It appeared that the prisoner on his coming of age received five thousand pounds, and went into business as a tailo-chandler, and by losses in trade and other circumstances, the whole of the money was sacrificed, and he was reduced to great distress, and with difficulty supported himself and his family. He had always borne an irreproachable character, and he appeared to have committed the offence while under great pecuniary difficulty. He had a wife and three children now dependent upon him. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him strongly to the merciful consideration of the Court. Mr. Parry said he was instructed by the prosecutor to join in the recommendation, as he believed that the prisoner had been induced to commit the act by the pressure of great poverty. Mr. Baron Flatt, said that the offence of which the prisoner stood convicted was one of so serious a character to a commercial community, that, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Jury and the prosecutor, and the other circumstances that had been stated on the prisoner's behalf, he felt that his duty compelled him to pass a sentence of transportation; and he accordingly ordered the prisoner to be transported for seven years.

A MAN CONVICTED OF POISONING HIS WIFE.—On Thursday, John Hutchings, a cooper, was convicted of having poisoned his wife, by putting some arsenic into a pudding intended for her dinner. The occurrence took place at Deptford, in August last, and we gave some particulars of it at the time. The principal witnesses against the prisoner were two of his sons. Mr. Justice Flatt sentenced the prisoner to death. The prisoner and his wife lived on very bad terms together.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER IN MARK-LANE.—Upon the application of Mr. Clarkson, the trial of John Overton, for shooting Mr. Crawley, was postponed until next session.

COLLISION ON THE DORCHESTER RAILWAY.—On Monday night a collision took place with the mail train a few miles from Dorchester, near the Wool station. It appears that the mail from Dorchester was very late in reaching Wareham station, a distance of fifteen miles. Imagining that something was wrong, the station-master at Wareham, sent forward, towards Dorchester, upon the one line of railway, a pilot engine, to ascertain whether any thing was wrong upon the line which prevented the train from reaching the Wareham station. Unfortunately, through there being a very severe curve near to Wool station, it was not possible for the engineer on the pilot engine to perceive the coming train, and the driver of the mail train labouring under the same difficulty, and there being an absence of signal lights on this particular part of this newly-constructed line, the consequence was that both drivers proceeded with unchecked speed, the result being a collision of a fearful character. Happily, there were but a very few (only two, it is said,) passengers in the train, who escaped without any injury. Considerable damage is done to both engines, and several carriages are said to be shattered.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

PARIS, September 21.

Although foreign politics are still maintaining their hold of the public attention, and more than ever engrossing the columns of our papers, the last few days have elapsed without bringing out any new revelation with regard to the movements and designs of our Cabinet. It is affirmed, however, by the *Gazette de France* that the formation of a camp of 40,000 men, at the foot of the Pyrenees, has been decided on, and that this army of observation should have been carried up to an effective force of 80,000, if financial considerations had not prevailed against the desires of the King. At any rate, it is given as certain that the regiments, stationed in the south, from the Alps to the Spanish frontier, have been reinforced, and ordered to be immediately got ready for any emergency. The last changes in the administration of Algeria had been generally attacked as betraying a firm resolve to deny the colony, what she is wanting above all, the benefit of civil institutions; and the new system, with its civil directors under the direct superintendence of the Military Chief, was considered a proof that the post of Governor-General of Algeria was actually reserved for the Duke of Aumale. All doubts about it are now at an end. An ordonnance had been issued, by which the King of the French appoints his dear and well-beloved son, the Duke of Aumale, Governor-General of Algeria, in the place of Marshal Bugeaud, whose resignation had been accepted.

It is stated that, in a recent Cabinet Council, it was resolved to send an additional force of 10,000 men to our African possessions; but there appears to be no ground for the rumour I had mentioned, of the Government having decided upon a prompt intervention in Morocco.

In the *Almanac Royal*, which has just appeared, Count Bresson is designated as our Ambassador to Naples. By a new ordonnance Lieutenant-General Reille, the son-in-law of Massena, and General Dode de la Brunerie, of the Engineers, are raised to the dignity of Marshal of France. The late Governor of the Invalides, Marshal Oudinot, who died a week ago, aged eighty-one years, has left behind him very interesting military memoirs, which are to be published by his eldest son, General Oudinot, at present in Algeria, with his two brothers, who serve in regiments as Captain and Lieutenant. It was said, at first, that the command of the Invalides, after being offered to Marshal Bugeaud, had been granted to Marshal Soult, who consented to exchange for it his Presidency of the Council, so long the ambition of M. Guizot; but, according to later reports, it would seem that the succession of the Duke of Reggio (Oudinot) has been proposed to Marshal Gerard, who would not accept it, and is most likely to fall to the lot of Marshal Sebastiani.

Strange reports have reached us, touching a late fellow Minister of Marshal Soult. A subscription has been opened in the department of the Gard to pay the fine of M. Teste; and we read in the *Echo du Matin*, that a triumphal arch has been erected to him at Bagnols, with this inscription—"To Teste, the God of the People!" Lists of subscriptions, prepared in Paris, are hawked about by the friends of the prisoner; and M. Teste himself writes letters, to thank the zealous, and stir up the lukewarm. This, however, is merely a new instance of the blindness of a certain Conservative party, who, for fear of a revolution, are constantly doing whatever is most apt to bring it forth. At Orleans, and even at Nismes, the municipal authorities, magistrates, and officers of the National Guard, are foremost in preparing Reform banquets; and two similar demonstrations, more significant still than any of the former meetings, took place in the course of last week. Unfortunately, as M. Odilon Barrot expressed it at the Soissons banquet, the French are better for fitful bursts of indignation than for keeping a constant eye upon their political interests. Nevertheless, salutary results have already appeared from this agitation.

In spite of the rain, which proved extremely injurious to the health of the soldiers now collected at Compiegne, the whole of last week was taken up with manoeuvres at the camp; and the Duke de Nemours is not yet disposed to break up his grand military entertainment. Baron Medem, General of Artillery in the Russian service, and Colonel Hamilton, of the Guards, were present on Sunday at the inspection of the troops, before which divine service was said in front of the four camps. Yesterday, the King and Queen were to leave St. Cloud for Compiegne, with the Duchess of Orleans and her two sons, who had intended, at first, starting from Paris by themselves, on Sunday, but were prevented from carrying out their project by decision of a Cabinet Council. Their Majesties were to be accompanied in their visit by His Excellency Mirza-Mehemet-Ali-Khan, who arrived in Paris on Friday, after being five months and a half accomplishing his journey to France. Before his departure, the new Ambassador occupied in Persia the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs; he was nephew to Abul-Hassan-Khan, who was Ambassador Extraordinary in France in 1818, and accompanied his uncle at that period to Europe. This journey inspired him with a poem, which obtained a great success at the Court of Persia. His Excellency is said to speak French perfectly.

It is not to Rueil that the remains of Louis Bonaparte and his son are to be conveyed—they are to be deposited in the Church of St. Leu (Seine and Oise), the place of interment of Charles Bonaparte, the father of the Imperial family. The Sebastiani family, it is said, have just obtained from the Government the use of the *Pingoin* steamer, to transport to Corsica the body of the unfortunate Duchess of Praslin. Within the last few days, a funeral-stone has been placed on the tomb of the Duke, in the Cemetery of Mont Parnasse. No name is inscribed on it; a large cross has been merely cut in the centre. Mdlle. Delnzy was interrogated on Wednesday, by M. Broussair, Juge d'Instruction. It is stated it was only then she was informed of the death of M. de Praslin by poison, which intelligence caused her a violent nervous attack.

Another of the little bombs which are continually exploding in the streets, was discovered on Wednesday eve, in the Rue St. Martin, where the wet and mud had prevented its bursting. The police have not yet detected the place in which these infernal machines are manufactured; but, on their exploding, scraps of papers, with Communist inscriptions badly printed on them, are found strewing the pavement; and it is likely that these stupid inventions are to be referred to the same set of individuals, partly thieves, partly fools, who were lately brought before the Assizes of the Seine.

The launch of the 120-gun ship, *Le Valmy*, is announced for the 25th inst., at Brest. Of all the 120-gun vessels in the French Navy, the *Valmy* is the largest; its weight, with its cannons, being calculated to amount to upwards of 10,462,000 pounds. English.

On the night of the 17th, a fire broke out in the marine provision stores at Rochefort. It was shortly extinguished without any loss of life, and without any considerable damage. The Maritime Prefect has ordered an inquiry to be entered upon. The Council-General of the Isere has just received a letter from M. Guemey, announcing that he has discovered platinum in the valley of the Drac, and expressing his hope of finding a bed of that precious metal. A steam plough has been lately invented by a Dr. Barrot. It is of four-horse power, and experiments made with it at Bercy two days ago, proved that it could be made to act not only as a plough, but also as a harrow, performing the latter task with all the precision of the hand. It moves backwards as well as forwards, and can be made to work at any pace, and turns with ease at the end of the furrow.

Thirteen Sisters of Charity have just left France, on their way to China, where they intend to establish an hospital.

Now that winter is knocking at our doors, all our theatres have suddenly shaken off their lethargy. Four vaudevilles, a three-act comedy, and two dramas, one of them in five acts, have been produced within the last six days. The comedy, which was brought out at the Vaudeville, under the title of "Rose et Marguerite," is the sweet little story of two sisters, one of whom has married a young and passionate lover, whilst the other is united to a sober man of forty. In the beginning Margaret feels somewhat dispirited by the regularity of her life and the gravity of her husband; but through his kindness and prudence he saves her from the dangers of her ennui; and, some years later, when the passion of the young husband of Rose has been succeeded by a life of dissipation, he saves her too from the dangers of her jealousy and regrets. At the Académie de Musique, Carlotta Grisi has made a triumphal reappearance in the "Diable à Quatre."

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of Wednesday contain an important piece of intelligence. Marshal Soult had resigned the Presidency of the Council, and M. Guizot had been appointed in his room. This appointment of M. Guizot was in consequence of Marshal Soult having addressed a letter to Louis Philippe, soliciting his Majesty to accept his resignation, as he thought that, after having served the State for 64 years, he was entitled to take the repose which was needed by such long and glorious services as those in which he had been engaged. His Majesty accepted the Marshal's resignation, however, with feelings of sensible regret, and wrote to him a letter full of dignity and patriotism.

The papers also state that the Duke of Lucea has abandoned his dominions and proceeded to Milan, after protesting against the concession wrung from him, and naming a Regent.

SPAIN.

The Cabinet has at length been completed, and is thus composed:—M. Goyens, President of the Council and Minister of Justice; M. Salamanca, Finance; M. de l'Escosura, Interior; General Cordova, War; General Ros de Olano, Instruction and Commerce; M. Cortazar, Foreign Affairs; and M. Sotelo, Marine. The *Espartero*, in speaking of the entreaties of the Queen to the Duke of Frias to accept office, states that his Grace replied to her Majesty:—"Madam, Monarchs do not request—they command; but they do not command what is impossible."

Addresses have been presented to the Queen from Granada, Murcia, Salamanca, Huesca, Lerida, Barcelona, Teruel, and other quarters, returning thanks for the degrees of amnesty, and those in favour of Espartero.

Our Madrid letters of the 16th inst., state that General Narváez has refused to quit Madrid, and that the Ministry are not powerful enough either to compel him or to induce him to resign his post of Ambassador in Paris. In the meantime he is engaged in endeavouring to upset the Cabinet of which he is the nominal representative at a foreign Court.

Some reports had been circulated at Madrid that Mr. Bulwer had given some information of a conspiracy to carry off the Queen, but an indignant denial is made by the *Gazette*.

Letters from Catalonia contain accounts of several engagements at different places between Montemolinist bands and the Queen's troops, in all of which the latter are represented to have been victorious.

BELGIUM.

The first sitting of the Free-Trade Congress took place at the Hotel de Ville, Brussels, on Thursday (last week). The President, M. Ch. de Brouckere (late Minister of War and Finance) congratulated the assembly upon the formation of such a Congress. There had been Congresses of crowned heads, where the discussion had turned upon war, battles, and military power, but the present Congress

had met to consider the development of the resources of nations. It was the first instance of nations meeting on the principle of fraternity.

The general discussion was opened on the part of the themes submitted to the Congress—"The general principles which form the basis of political economy, and of the doctrines maintained by the advocates of Free-Trade."

M. Victor Faider, Secretary to the Congress, took a comprehensive view of the doctrines of political economy, and dwelt upon the advantages of free commerce, and its moral effects.

Professor Walowski, of Paris, spoke in a similar spirit, and regretted that Germany should have sent to the Congress an opponent of Free-Trade.

M. Natalis Blanquin pointed out the evils of the Protective system, illustrating its effects by Spain. In Spain, he said, the Protective system was in full perfection, and the whole trade of the country was in the hands of the smuggler!

Dr. Bowring, M. Duchateau, Mr. Ewart, and Colonel Thompson, subsequently addressed the assembly.

On Friday, the Congress again assembled. The subject for discussion was the examination of commercial liberty in its international relations.

M. de Hesselot, of Verviers, replied to the remarks of the Protectionist speakers. He expressed his conviction that the fraternity of nations was not, as M. Duchateau alleged, a mere idle dream.

M. Walowski said he could not admit the distinctions drawn by the Protectionists between raw materials and labour, for he considered that every material appropriated to satisfy human wants was impregnated with human labour. For his part, he felt convinced that the man who gave more labour in exchange for less materials was the one who was most tributary to another. To impose a heavy burden upon the community at large, under the plea that the working-classes must be supported, was merely transforming workshops into so many charitable institutions.

M. Anisson Duperron, peer of France, and M. Garnier, editor of the *Journal des Economistes* next addressed the meeting, in favour of Free-Trade principles, and were followed by Mr. J. P. Smith, the delegate of the Free-Trade Association of Berlin; M. de Brouckere, the President; Count Arrivabene; M. Horace Say, and other speakers. Finally, the meeting voted in favour of two propositions, setting forth that freedom of commerce rendered closer the union of nations, and enabled them to lend reciprocal aid; also that it increased production and secured industry against those violent shocks which are inevitable on the limited markets of prohibition.

The third and last meeting took place on Saturday. The discussion was opened on the following question:—"What is the influence of Free-Trade upon the state of the labouring classes of society?"

Mr. Brown, M.P. for Lancashire, in an English speech, argued that it was not to protection that England owed her commercial supremacy, but to her climate and maritime position.

Several speeches were made in reference to the condition of the working-classes in England, and some resolutions in favour of Free-Trade were adopted. In the evening, a grand banquet took place.

The Penitentiary Congress met on Monday and Tuesday last. Several of the Belgian authorities were present; and Colonel Jobb made a speech, in which he traced the progress of prison reform in England. Mr. C. Pearson also spoke upon the subject, and the importance of the principle of prison reform was generally acknowledged. Resolutions, having for their object the improvement of the condition of prisoners, were agreed to.

ITALY.

The news from Italy this week is still of an exciting and important character, as advices from Naples represent that city to be the theatre of great alarm and disorder. Arbitrary arrests took place daily; officers suspected of favouring the Sicilian movement were led into the Castle of St. Elmo, and immediately shot. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Government to intercept all intelligence from the interior, it was known that the insurrection in the Calabrian towns was spreading, and had in fact extended to the Abruzzi, where Teramo, the chief town, had raised the standard of revolt.

Twenty-five of the persons engaged in the late tumult at Messina were shot on the 13th inst.; they were all young men, from twenty to thirty years of age.

The French revolutionary squadron, which left Naples on the 10th inst., reappeared in the Bay on the 13th inst., the day of the above-mentioned execution. This sudden return is said to have been the consequence of a despatch received by the Admiral in command from the Minister of War.

The Naples letters say that Reggio has been bombarded by a division of the Government war steamers. A great number of houses have been destroyed. An immense number of victims have perished in the ruins. In order to put a stop to the work of destruction, the venerable Bishop of the city went on board, with tears in his eyes, to implore the Count de Aquila, the King's brother, who commanded the bombardment in person, to put an end to the useless sacrifice of life. Nevertheless

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The cheap omnibus system progresses. On Monday last, the omnibuses plying between Kennington Gate and King's Cross, and those between Kennington Gate and Islington, reduced their fares from sixpence to threepence for a portion of the distance—that is to say, the King's Cross omnibuses now go from Kennington Gate to Temple Bar for threepence, and those to Islington reduced their fares to threepence from the Gate to the Post Office.

Mr. Cobden wrote from Moscow on the 2nd inst., which city he proposed to leave in a day or two for St. Petersburg, where he would remain only a few days, and would then set out on his return to England, most probably by way of Lubeck and Hamburg. At the latter city great preparations have been made for a grand banquet, in honour of his visit.

The King of Norway and Sweden has charged the Minister of Justice to draw up a bill to authorise the admission of Jews into the kingdom of Norway, from which they are at present entirely excluded, and to declare to what rights they are to be entitled.

The death of Marshal Oudinot reduces the number of surviving Marshals to two out of the 26 created by Napoleon. These are Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, promoted in 1804; and Marshal Marmont, Duke of Ragusa, nominated in 1809, and suspended in 1830 for refusing to take the oath.

The boilers of the *Cricket* steamer have been tested, and with the most satisfactory results, as affecting the manufacturer of the boilers, for they resisted a pressure of no less than 145lb to the square inch.

In the garden of S. T. Marchant, at Margate, may be seen a monster pumpkin measuring five feet six inches in circumference, and of the estimated weight of seventy to eighty pounds. It is only in its infancy at present, and is expected to equal, in weight and size, its parent, which was last year presented to the Queen, and weighed upwards of a hundred and fifty pounds.

The Chartists of Wakefield have voted an address to the Duke of Newcastle, in which they profess to be his ardent admirers.

Tuesday was the first day of the year 5608 of the Jewish Era. Monday, being the last day of their old year, was kept as a strict holiday by the Jewish people, who closed their shops and suspended all business till after sunset.

Our accounts from Switzerland are still of a warlike character. The Grand Council of Berne have voted an extraordinary credit for the equipment of 20,000 men. Zurich is also organising its forces. In Tessino several thousand men have tendered their services. The Federal Colonel, Rilliet Constant, is likely to be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the expedition against the Seven Confederated Cantons. The latter are actively preparing to stand the attack.

A German paper asserts that the Emperor Nicholas has summoned all his Ambassadors at foreign Courts to meet him at St. Petersburg. It would appear that some great movement is contemplated, and that the Emperor has called his diplomats to his presence to give them their final instructions.

The great iron-works of the park of Messkirch, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, belonging to the Prince de Furstenburg, have just been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at several millions of francs, only a portion of which is insured. The destruction of the buildings alone is estimated at 150,000 florins (390,000f.). About nine hundred men were employed in the works, all of whom, with their families, are now without resources.

Two large vessels engaged in the Davis' Straits Fishery have been lost, one the *Bon Accord*, of Hull, 600 tons burthen, Captain Lee, master; and the *Alfred*, 400 tons, of Boneis. It appears the vessels were lost within a quarter of a mile of each other, on the same day, the 3rd of July last, in 75 degrees N., by being crushed to pieces between icebergs. The crews sixty in number, suffered frightfully from the cold; they were knocking about the ice nearly a month before they were rescued. With the exception of three seamen they were all saved.

A letter dated Constantinople, 1st September, confirms the account of a serious insurrection having broken out in Persia. Several parts of the country are in a state of revolt. Hadschi Morza Agham was making great preparations, and, among others, was said to have given orders for the founding of a large quantity of artillery, besides ordering 100,000 muskets from England.

Messrs. T. Ainsworth and Co., spinners, at Preston, have given notice of a reduction on their spinners' wages of five per cent., and other firms are likely to adopt the same course.

The Australian papers state that the commander of her Majesty's ship *Bramble* has taken possession of New Guinea in the name of her Majesty, which circumstance is strongly confirmatory of the reported intention of the British Government to found a penal settlement in that vast island.

Letters from Hayti, of the 22nd Aug., describe the capital to be in a state of civil war; a rebellious chief, General Similien, had encamped at the Palace, with cavalry, and defied the Government; neither life nor property was safe, either to natives or foreigners.

The *Thames* steamer has arrived with the West India Mails. They, however, do not bring any news of importance. We learn at Jamaica some refreshing showers had fallen, but at Barbadoes the drought still continues. Guiana and Trinidad had experienced fine rains. The islands, generally speaking, were very healthy.

The *Sussex Advertiser* contradicts the report that the Earl of Chichester has been appointed President of the New Poor Law Commission.

The Government of Hesse Darmstadt has decreed that the free importation of corn into the Grand Duchy shall cease from October 1, after which day the old duties will be imposed again.

Specie in gold and silver, of the value of a million of dollars, brought home from South America by her Majesty's ship *Frigard*, was delivered at the Bank of England on Tuesday.

During the week ending on Sunday last, the number of persons passing between England and France was—At Boulogne, 2199; at Calais, 369; total, 2568.

William Bidwell, the person who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at the last Cambridge Assizes for disobeying a magistrate's order issued to compel him to pay a church rate of 16s. for the parish of St. Botolph, in that town, was discharged from prison on Sunday morning, by an order from the Home Secretary, after nine weeks' incarceration.

The widow of Bishop Heber is now the Countess de Valsamachi, the wife of an ignorant Ionian Greek, for the sake of his title! She is tall, lean, and over forty, according to the Editor of an American paper, who recently encountered her in the East.

A lobster, such as has seldom been seen in Europe, was brought over by the *Cambria* from Halifax. It weighed no less than twenty-six pounds.

The express train about to be established from London to Liverpool, via the Trent Valley Line, will perform the distance—viz., 200 miles in five hours, or at the rate of 40 miles per hour.

Vice-Admiral Parker arrived at Malta on the 10th, with his fleet.

The inhabitants of Cambridge are about to start a coach between that town and the Metropolis, in opposition to the Eastern Counties Railway. It is said that passengers are to be conveyed the whole or any part of the distance at the rate of one penny per mile.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes a letter, dated Berlin, 15th inst., which announces that several cases of Asiatic cholera had appeared at Charkow and at Kiew. Letters received from Warsaw, the 9th inst., state that the Governor-General of the Kingdom of Poland had appointed a committee of physicians to suggest measures for the preservation of the kingdom from the eruption of the cholera.

An official return has just been printed, which shows that 4201 letters are now lying in the Dead Letter Office, containing property valued at the almost incredible sum of £40,410 5s. 7d.; this, too, has accrued during the last three years. The articles now lying for claimants are of the most varied character, some of them of a bulk and description little calculated for transmission per post. The number of money-orders undelivered is 346, for cash to the amount of £407 12s. 8d.—[We do not wonder that the cash for Post-Office orders should be unclaimed, for so many annoyances and difficulties are thrown in the way, that, where the sum is not large, people will rather lose the money than submit to the trouble of getting it.]

We have news from Portugal to the 12th instant, but it is not important. The Government has announced its intention to reduce the number of official servants, and to choose them in future without reference to party, and solely for their fitness for duty. Oporto was still in a disturbed state.

The workmen engaged in the repairs of St. Martin's chancel, Leicester, on Wednesday last, discovered on the wall, from which an ancient tablet had been removed, a fresco painting of a full-length figure, representing St. Katherine, with a crown upon her head, leaning on a sword, a wheel by her side, and her feet trampling upon a prostrate figure, supposed to be the Emperor Maximilian. The figure is supposed to have been executed upwards of 400 years since.

A handsome stone edifice, which was commenced on the 12th November, 1845, by the members of the Leeds Stock Exchange, for their own and other public uses, is just now on the point of completion, and will probably be formally opened on the second anniversary of the laying of the foundation stone.

"Keep it before the people," says the *New York Standard*, "that on Tuesday, the 13th of July, 1847, two women were sold at public auction in the city of Washington, and the proceeds of the sale deposited in the treasury of the United States!"

The mulberry tree in the old Grammar-school Garden, Chesterfield (Derbyshire), which has braved the pitiless storm between one and two centuries, was riven in two by the high wind which prevailed in that neighbourhood last week.

The time is coming apparently when we shall again have a pressure of foreign corn supplies, and a consequent decline in prices, which may prove unfavourable to parties engaged in the trade, however satisfactory, in one respect, to the public at large. During the present week, about 30,000 bags of foreign flour have been received in London, and there are numerous vessels off the coast.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE "CRICKET" STEAMER.

The inquest was resumed last Saturday morning. A witness named Knight, who had been employed as a stoker, deposed that Clarke always tied the valves at the end of each journey. The effect of tying the valves was this, instead of the pressure being at 40, it was at 80, which number was indicated by the gauge, provided they stopped at the pier-end for three minutes.

Knight, on cross-examination, said:—"Every time the *Cricket* got under way, when there were from 300 to 400 persons on board, I was obliged to tie the valves. I knew it was attended with danger, but I did not tell any one about it before I left the vessel. I began to tie the valves down the first journey I made, by order of Clarke. I tied them down six weeks before I was told by Mr. Buttress that it was dangerous. I remained in the *Cricket* a fortnight after I was told that it was dangerous."

By a Juror: "Either Clarke or I tied down the valves every journey. Previous to their being fastened, the steam escaped, but afterwards there were no means of escape. When the valves were tied, the boiler would get three times as hot during a journey as it ought to have done. The people, such as fishmongers and others, who went early to market, got so used to it, that they frequently used to call out 'all hot, all hot.' (Laughter.) I used to make up the furnaces in a morning, before starting. The *Cricket* was an extraordinarily built boat; I never saw any other like her. We could tell by the cockle what water was in the boiler. Clarke would often take away the vessel when there was no water in the boiler, trusting to the pumps working when the boat was moving. The pumps were sometimes out of order, which made it very dangerous to commence a journey without a full supply of water. The engines worked well when the gauge stood from 25 to 30."

The other evidence was unimportant, and the inquest was adjourned till Wednesday.

The inquest was resumed on Wednesday, for the sixth time.

Mr. Edward Portwine examined: I live at No 27, Catherine-street, Pimlico. I am a writer on engineering and machinery. I have seen the boilers of the *Cricket*, and examined the mercury gauge; it stood at 36 or 37. I told the engineer that it was extremely unsafe to work boilers of the description of those in the *Cricket* at that pressure. I have nothing to say against the construction of the engine, but I consider there was too great a pressure on the boiler.

By a Juror: I am not a working engineer, neither was Dr. Lardner. It is not usual to work the engines so high as 36; they ought to be worked higher than 22 or 23, certainly not to exceed 27.

By Mr. James: I have been writing on engineering for several years. The pressure on the engines depended principally on whether they were constructed for high or low pressure. The engines of the *Ant*, *Bee*, and *Cricket* were constructed for working as low pressure condensing engines; they were, however, worked at high pressure. I heard so from the different engineers.

Mr. Lloyd, chief engineer and inspector of the navy, underwent an examination, which lasted nearly four hours. The examination, however, chiefly turned upon professional points, the strength of the boilers, and the general condition of the machines.

The witness having made a lucid explanation upon these points, said:—

"I have come to the conclusion, from the best consideration that I can give the subject, that the strength of the front plate, aided by the imperfect assistance of the two small stays, was not sufficient to bear for a length of time (that is, during the usual time a boiler might be supposed to last) a pressure of steam of 60 lbs. to the square inch. For a time it would bear that pressure, but not long. I have made a calculation of what would be the effect of keeping all the valves down either from accident or design. If the steam was not allowed to escape from any of the valves, it would increase from 60 to 90 in five minutes, in ten minutes to 130 or 140, and in a quarter of an hour it would be 180. I cannot conceive it possible that all the valves would stick at the same time, and if one or two remained free it would relieve the boiler. If the two weight valves were tied, it would bring a dangerous pressure on the boiler. I have tested the strength of the boiler, and examined pieces which were blown off at the time of the explosion. Mr. Lloyd here described the mode in which he made the examination, and produced several pieces of the *Cricket's* plate and exploded boiler, and pieces of the trial plate at Woolwich Dockyard. The average strength of the tinsel plates is 17 tons, and the strength of plates of the same thickness, of the best description, 21 and 2-34 tons. Specimens of these plates I also produce. The plates of the *Cricket* are very much damaged."

Coroner: To what cause do you attribute that?

Witness: I attribute it to the iron being bad, but that must sometimes happen with the greatest possible caution. It is wrought iron several times rolled. I tried some common Staffordshire iron at Woolwich, and I found it nearly the same strength as the plates of the *Cricket*; it bore 16 2-3rd tons to the square inch. I do not consider the workmanship of the boiler such as it ought to be in an engine of this description; the rivets did not completely fill the holes, and they were not sufficiently long to make good rivets. The boiler did not seem seriously deteriorated by wear except just at the lower part of it.

Mr. Lloyd was cross-examined by the Counsel and some of the Jurors.

By a Juror: It might be convenient to tie a string to the end of the safety valve, but I do not consider it to be necessary. There are no cast iron boilers; they are made of wrought iron. I have heard of safety valves being sometimes tied down.

Mr. Chambers: It is essential for the public to know if the boilers of the *Ant* and *Bee* are of the same construction and material as the *Cricket* boiler.

Mr. Lloyd said, he could not answer that question, as he had not examined the boilers of either the *Ant* or *Bee*, but if they are the same he should not consider them safe.

Mr. James said, the boilers of the *Ant* and *Bee* were much stronger than the boiler of the *Cricket*.

Thomas Clarke, the Engineer, said: I am an engineer and mechanist, living at No. 62, Commercial-road, Lambeth. I was engaged on the *Cricket* in April last. The first thing I did was to examine the boiler, when I found one of the plates at the back a little "blistered." I told Mr. Joyce of it, and he examined it, and said it was of no consequence. On the 25th of April I had a quarrel with Skinner; Edwards passed by at the time, and used a strong expression. I discharged Edwards on the following Monday; before that time I never heard of the valves being tied down: they were not tied down. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Smith and Mr. Pollett told me that Edwards had informed them the valves were tied down, and they directed me to act cautiously. I told them that the valves were not tied. In fact, the valves were never tied down during all the time I was in the boat. I last acted in the *Cricket* as engineer about three weeks before the explosion. I never saw any one tie the valves down. I never saw them tied down. The boat worked very well; but, like other boats, sometimes wanted overhauling. I remember on one occasion the steam coming into the engine-room. I think it probable that when the vessel lay a little on one side at the pier, that the safety-valves did not let a sufficient quantity of steam escape. I consider that arose in consequence of there being more water in one boiler than another. The levers to the safety-valve worked well. On the morning of the accident, I was at the paddle-wheel box with Heasman. I have known the safety-valve stick on several occasions, and have called attention to it. I have on those occasions opened the valve with a stick or piece of iron. There is no pulley to lift the lever up. I used to shake the valve until I made it free. I never entirely removed the lever from the valve. I used to regulate it. I knew Knight; he was stoker when I was in the *Cricket*. I never saw him do anything to the valves, except shake them with a string, by my orders. I never saw him tie the string to a nail after shaking the valves. I never gave him directions to tie the string at both ends.

On examination by Mr. James, the witness said: I never knew the steam to be so high as 80. I never heard people on the deck say at the time I was driving the engine, "All hot; Captain, all hot." The crew might have said so. On being pressed, the witness said: I heard, during the last four weeks I was on the *Cricket*, people say, "All hot, all hot." Similar cords to those used in the *Cricket* are affixed to the supply valves of the *Ant* and *Bee*. I should say they were made faster than the cords used to be on the *Cricket*. It would require six inches play in the rope to allow the valve to act properly. I never saw Knight fasten the ropes so tight that the valves would not act.

At the conclusion of Clarke's evidence, the inquest was adjourned till Friday (yesterday).

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT ON THE MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY.

In part of our impression last week, we stated that an accident of a fearful character happened on the previous Thursday afternoon to an express train on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, by which the lives of two passengers were sacrificed, and many others seriously injured. The train left Manchester at one o'clock for Leeds and other towns in the north of England, with a large number of passengers, amongst whom were Captain Ellis, connected with the Admiralty; Mr. Robert Weston, Surveyor-General of Customs; Mr. Thomas Moon, his secretary; and Mr. Gillard, superintendent of the telegraph. These gentlemen were in the last carriage (a first-class one) of the train, which travelled at its ordinary rate, about thirty miles an hour, until its arrival near the Sowerby-bridge Station, twenty-eight miles distant from Manchester, and five miles from Halifax. Here the last carriage got off the line. As speedily as possible, however, the train was brought to a stoppage, but by that time the carriage had struck the abutments of some of the bridges with such force as nearly to demolish it, throwing out several of the unfortunate passengers with considerable violence. Mr. Gillard was killed on the spot; his body was stretched on the permanent way, having, no doubt, in being hurled from the carriage, come in contact with one of the bridges. In the wreck of the shattered carriage was Mr. Robert Weston, the Surveyor-General of Customs, shockingly injured, having sustained compound fractures of the right thigh and left ankle, and fracture of the skull. Mr. Moon, his secretary, was also seriously hurt, and the other passengers in the carriage more or less so. Unfortunately, Mr. Weston's injuries were of so frightful a nature as to preclude the possibility of his surviving. He lingered in great pain for some hours, when death ended his sufferings. Mr. Weston, the Surveyor-General of Customs, was, at the time of the accident, returning from an official tour of the several ports in that part of the kingdom. He was married, but has left no family.

From the tremendous "bumping" of the carriage, it was evident that the under-works were much damaged, and when opposite the platform on the down line, the two hind wheels of the carriage were wrenched off and hurled across the line. A few paces further on is an ash-pit, and which occasioned the overthrow of the carriage on to its broad side, with a most fearful crash. The scene which here occurred almost defies description. The dilapidated carriage was dragged a distance of from twenty to thirty yards, by which the body of Mr. Gillard was mangled in the most dreadful manner possible.

A moment or two before the accident happened, Mr. Moon told his companions to hold up their legs as much as possible, fearing that an accident would happen.

And it is not a little remarkable that, in company with Mr. Weston, they narrowly escaped a severe accident a few months ago in passing through a tunnel on one of the Southern lines when another train "ran into" the train in which they were travelling. No sooner, however, had he given the caution than the carriage was overturned, and he and his companions thrown out.

The following incident forms not the least curious circumstance in the history of this fatal accident. When at the Victoria station Mr. Moon placed his coat on the seat which was subsequently occupied by Mr. Gillard, intending to occupy it himself. During his momentary absence from the carriage, Mr. Gillard stepped into it, and perhaps not perceiving the over-coat, sat upon it. Mr. Moon being unwilling to disturb the gentleman, took another seat, and thus no doubt escaped a horrible death.

The inquest was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Royal Hotel, Sowerby-bridge, before J. Dyson, Esq., Captain Binstead, R.N., the Superintendent, Mr. Hawkshaw, the Engineer, and numerous other witnesses, were called, and subjected to a severe examination. It was shown from their statements that no blame was attached to the

SKETCHES IN SPAIN.



THE QUEEN PASSING LA PUERTA DEL SOL, AT MADRID.

THE first of these Sketches represents a recent enthusiastic demonstration of the population of Madrid, to the Queen, called forth by the announcement of the amnesty, and the recall of Espartero.

In the intelligence dated the 6th inst., it is stated that—"About an hour or so before her Majesty left the Palace for her usual promenade, a large concourse of persons had assembled in the Court. As soon as the Queen appeared on horseback, attended by only three or four persons, she was received with the most enthusiastic shouts, which were prolonged as she passed through the Calle Mayor, Puerta del Sol, Calle Alcalá, and Prado; and, to a late hour, parties of amateur musicians paraded the streets."

The shouts are ringing loud and wild,
The joybells rend the air,
Hailing your Queen, almost a child
In years—not so in care.
Beset, betrayed, her flower of life
Pines, canker'd in its core.
Oh! better far to be the wife
Of the humblest Picador!

Still peal the *vivas* to the sky,
As the young Queen rides along;
Both high and low join in the cry,
Or chant Riego's song.
The country's gates are open thrown
To th' exiled sons of Spain!
Oh! surely such an act alone
Might render Faction vain.—L.

The second Sketch is from the road to that "exciting, peculiar, and picturesque spectacle"—the Bull-fight.

"Nothing," says Mr. Ford, "can exceed the gaiety and sparkle of a Spanish public going, eager and full-dressed, to *the fight*. They could not move faster, were they running away from a real one. All the streets, or open spaces, near the outside of the arena are a spectacle. The merry mob is everything. Their excitement under a burning sun,

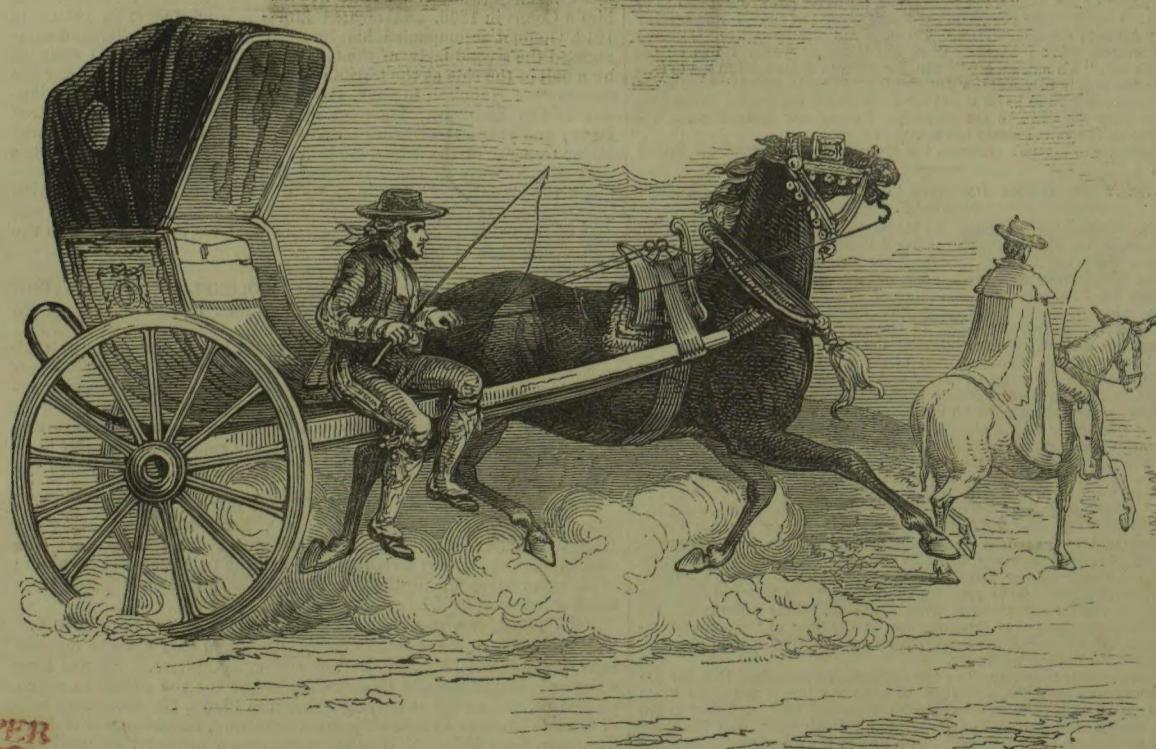
and their thirst for the blood of bulls, is earful. There is no sacrifice no denial which they will not undergo, to save money for the Bull-fight. The men go in all their best costume and *majo*-finery: the distinguished ladies wear, on these occasions, white lace mantillas, and, when heated, look, as Adrian said, like sausages wrapt up in white paper: a fan, *abanico*, is quite necessary, as it was among the Romans." (Mart. xiv. 28.)

COMMUTATION OF LIEUTENANT MUNRO'S SENTENCE.—Her Majesty, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, has commuted the sentence of death recorded against Lieut. Munro to twelve months' imprisonment in Newgate. The announcement was made by Mr. Cope, the governor, to Lieut. Munro, who expressed his deepest gratitude for the clemency which had been accorded to him. Although, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the prison, Lieut. Munro was, after the sentence had been recorded, removed from that part of the prison in which untried persons are placed, to the part among those who have been tried and convicted, yet everything that could add to the comfort of the unfortunate gentleman has been afforded, he being placed in a room by himself, and allowed books of various descriptions. He employs a great portion of his time in reading and writing; in fact, Lieut. Munro is as comfortable as the peculiar circumstances of his case will permit.

STATISTICS OF FRANCE.—In recent official returns we find the following statements:—The population of Paris, which was only 935,261 souls in 1841, is now increased to 1,053,897. The total number of steam-engines in France was 207 in 1845, whilst in 1840 it had been only 109. The produce of the French coal pits in 1845 was 42,020,919 metric quintals, being 4,193,524 more than in 1844. 22,072,949 quintals of foreign coals were imported in the same year, and the exportation amounted to 662,176. The increase in the produce of the French iron mines is equally important. In 1845, the quantity of iron cast was 439,000 tons, whereas, in 1825, the quantity cast was only 190,000. The general movement of the French external commerce by sea, which amounted to 9,045,978 tons in 1835, and 2,371,421 in 1836, presented in 1846 an augmentation of 1,554,000 tons; the foreign flag coming in for 930,000, and the French for 624,000.

SHORT MEASURES AMONG THE DRAPERS.—There has recently been some excitement in the drapery trade, in consequence of the discovery of a system of unfair measurement. The question first arose from a desire on the part of a few of the retail dealers to obtain the co-operation of the wholesale houses in the more equitable measurement of various goods, inasmuch as, under the existing system, the public are constantly defrauded to an immense extent. A meeting, for the purpose of investigating into some of the allegations made against the wholesale houses, has taken place in the presence of several exporters and others interested in the question. At this meeting, sealed packets of goods from many of the wholesale houses were examined, and the result showed that there was much reason for complaint. Among other instances, reels of cotton thread, marked "warranted 100 yards," were found to measure respectively 92 $\frac{1}{4}$, 89, 86 $\frac{1}{4}$, and in some cases even 25 per cent. less than the quantity indicated by the stamp, while in no single instance did the measurement reach the full standard. In tapes the deficiency was found to be still more considerable. It is usual to make white tapes in lengths of nine yards, one dozen of these lengths being packed in a parcel, and then issued from the wholesale house with the vendor's mark upon it as "warranted." On measuring these "nine yard lengths" it was found that in every instance they fell short. In some descriptions the nine yard lengths were under seven yards, in others under six, whilst in another sample, where the tape itself had been stamped at the end in indelible ink, as nine yards, there were found to be but five and three-quarters. Other goods were submitted to the same ordeal with like results. It appeared, from inquiries on the subject, that for some length of time the manufacturers have been improperly accused of being the guilty parties in these transactions; but their account of the affair is, that they are compelled to follow the instructions of the wholesale houses in making up the parcels, or to run the risk of the transference of the custom to some less scrupulous trader. The wholesale houses, in their turn, extenuate their conduct by reference to the competition which exists, and which compels them to adopt this system. Meetings, however, are in course of organisation throughout the country, and the principals of some of the wholesale houses have intimated their desire to lend their influence towards the establishment of a sounder system of trade.

RAILWAY CALLS FOR SEPTEMBER.—The amount of calls due on English lines, and payable this month, is £2,536,624. On Scotch lines the amount payable is £90,000, and on Irish lines £99,750, making a total of calls due this month of £2,726,374. The total amount called up this year by English, Scotch, and Irish Companies is, including the present month, £27,984,023. This is exclusive of £6,238,000 which has been called up by foreign lines.



THE ROAD TO THE BULL-FIGHT.



THE WESTMINSTER HALL EXHIBITION.



"HENRY V., WHEN PRINCE OF WALES, BELIEVING THE KING TO BE DEAD, TAKES THE CROWN FROM THE CUSHION."—(PREMIUM £200.)—PAINTED BY JOHN CALCOTT HORSLEY.

WITH Mr. Horsley's picture, for which he has received one of the £200 Premiums, we conclude our Series of Illustrations of the National Exhibition in Westminster Hall. The painting is of a large gallery size—in height 14 feet 3 inches, and in width 10 feet, and stands thus in the Catalogue:—

Henry V., when Prince of Wales, Believing the King to be Dead, Takes the Crown from the Cushion. . John Calcott Horsley.

* * * * *

Prince Henry. * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * Thy due, from me,
Ist tears, and heavy sorrows of the blood;
Which nature, love, and filial tenderness,
Shall O dear father, pay thee plenteously:
My due, from thee, is this Imperial crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itself to me,—so here it sits. (Putting it on his head)
Which Heaven shall guard: And put the world's own strength
Into one giant arm, it shall not force
This lineal honour from me: This from thee
Will I to mine leave, as 'tis left to me.

"King Henry IV., Part Second, act IV., scene 4.

In arrangement of colour, and in light and shade, this is, perhaps, the most successful picture in the Exhibition. The "mad wight," Prince Henry, is represented as having just returned from the chase, his horn still at his side, and spurs on his heels; he has divested himself of one glove only, ere he lifts the golden diadem to his brows; and, by the attitude in which the Prince is standing, the artist has evidently felt the proud defiance which Shakspeare intended his Prince should feel when he makes him say:—

And put the world's own strength
Into one giant arm, if shall not force
This lineal honour from me.

The dying King is admirably expressed; and, perhaps, indeed, this is the most beautiful portion of the picture: the faint light glimmering on the forehead of the King, and the out-stretched hand feebly grasping the sceptre, as it rests on a faldstool by the bedside, are exquisite ideas, most skilfully worked out. In point of execution, this picture is very

fine; the silk, velvet, and furs, being wrought with wonderful attention to texture, and, altogether, with admirable success.

The dying Monarch's pulseless hand drops on
Weak Richard's sceptre; and th' Usurper's soul
Is slowly wending to that awful goal
Whence travellers return not. His young son,
Wild, gallant, Harry, whose blade flamed upon
The field of Agincourt, now feels the whole
Weight of his inheritance. With streaming eyes
He takes the crown and fits it on his brow—
When spake his Father, 'mid death's agonies:
"So soon, my Son? Is that befitting now?"
"Oh! Father, Father, 'twas in tearful thought
I communed with that bauble for a while."
"Alas! my Harry, 'twas too dearly bought!"
And the King gave his son his dying smile.—L.

FINE ARTS.

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF NEW ZEALAND. By S. C. Brees, C.E.

The Author and Artist of this follows engaged in New Zealand, and resided at Wellington, as engineer and surveyor of the New Zealand Company, from 1841 to 1845; he is also advantageously known to the public as the author of a standard work on "Railway Practice." He had, consequently, numerous opportunities of witnessing the trials and difficulties of the Colonists; and he assures us that "he left New Zealand with reluctance, charmed with the country and climate, but grieved that this favourable field for the enterprising colonist and refuge for the industrious emigrant should have failed in its early stage in commanding the consideration that was expected." However, the prospects of the colony are brightening; and Mr. Brees's work appears opportunely enough, at what we hope may be an improved era of its colonisation.

The illustrations comprise sixty-four distinct views of the most important and interesting localities in the Colony; besides two Panoramic Scenes: all are nicely drawn and delicately aquatinted. Rivers, bays, lakes, infant towns, and first settlements, are the leading points illustrated; and we see the hut-like dwelling, the colonist's cottage, and the abode of the Government officer—all, we trust, so many germs of prosperity—gleaming amidst luxuriant plains, and the gigantic vegetation of the hitherto untrdden forest. On the fertile banks of the

Hutt are the neat farms of the prosperous settler—the stack, the barn, the windmill, and the homestead; the thriving town of Wellington, Port Nicholson, a Surveyor's Encampment in the Bush, with a scene of his every-day life; a native Pa, with a memorial to a deceased Chief; "the Aglionby Arms," a small hotel on the Hutt, and the nucleus of a village; the town of New Plymouth, with Mount Egmont, and the Sugar-loaf Islands; Thom's Whaling Station, and some statistics of the trade, showing the oil and whalebone caught in the neighbourhood of Port Nicholson, in 1844, to have been worth about £50,000 in the London market. Next, we have Port Nicholson, from Lowry Bay—a splendid scene; the little town of Petre, Wanganui, always a favourite with its residents and visitors—with the church on a hill, and the flag-staff and settlers' houses on the river-bank. Then, the Residence of his Honour Major Richmond, and the Hon. F. Molesworth, showing colonization to be anything but a bed of roses; a gorge in the Hutt Road, with some magnificent specimens of the giant timber, the graceful pine, and the picturesque treefern; and the dense underbrush matted with creepers and parasitical plants. The Church and Parsonage at Wellington, and the town of Kororaita, Bay of Islands, form a very attractive Plate; and the locality of the Artist's own cottage gives a good idea of newly-cleared country: the valley was once covered with thick forests, of which only one tree is left—a white pine, now preserved for the sake of ornament.

Another stage of colonization is given in Barrett's Hotel, with a billiard-room and Freemasons' Hall, and beyond it, a Medical Hall—here a group of natives, and there a couple of emigrants—showing us life at Wellington; not omitting a view up one of its streets, backed by the thickly wooded Tinakore range of hills. The river scenery, with the richly-carved canoes of the natives; and the native Pa at Pipitea Point; are not forgotten amongst the settler's progress; a huge cabbage-tree, overhanging the Hutt, and parties of natives in canoes, steering past Mr. Molesworth's farm, is a very effective scene; and a pair of views—the Wesleyan Chapel and Mission House, and the Exchange, with the Jetty and windmill—show us the town again. Mr. Swanson's cottage at the Hutt, has an air of English comfort; and the beautiful scenery of the Ohiro Valley entitles it to the epithet of "Happy." The Kai-warra Saw Mill illustrates the ready mode of clearing: it consists of a water-wheel placed athwart the stream, which works several circular saws, and the water is dammed up above, to maintain the requisite head; huge trees lie felled, and the doomed forest is in the distance: further on, the work of clearing of a red pine forest is shown; a clump of tall trees are left to shadow the clearers' hut, and the timber-carriage is drawn by four sturdy oxen. The country has few rocky wonders—but, one of them, a lofty natural arch, of argillaceous slate, and hard marble, almost black in colour, makes a fine subject; and the Paramata Pa, with its fishing poles, stockade, and stacked firewood, takes us once more to the life of the natives. The two Panoramas—ones of Wellington, and the other from the top of Mount Victoria

are cleverly executed. A Map of New Zealand, and its Harbours, drawn to a large scale, with depths of soundings, &c., completes the illustrations.

The letter-press is, in the main, the result of the Author's own observation. The Pas, of which we frequently read in our news from the Colony, are small fortified villages, inclosed with stockades and trenches, sometimes built of great strength, and on elevated spots. They are presided over by a single chief, and frequently contain from 1000 to 2000 maoris, and a large number of subdivisions, or alleys within, at each family has a separate inclosure, in which there are one or more huts built; no pa is without its pet pigs and dogs, and often cats and fowls, which are kept in by low bars laid across the entrances. The huts have a sort of portico, lined with reeds, and ornamented with carving, bearing a great resemblance to ancient Grecian scroll-work. Mr. Brees has frequently observed scrolls, frets, volutes, &c., exactly resembling those found on Etruscan vases. In short, most of the maori carving bears the same relation to early Grecian as Norman ornaments do to late Roman works. The volutes on the prows of the canoes resemble Grecian scroll-work: "although," says Mr. Brees, "this peculiarity had never been remarked by any previous writer or traveller, yet, upon being pointed out to different parties in the colony, they perceived it instantly: perhaps, it may afford some cue to the numerous speculations respecting the original country of the maoris; their traditions state that they came from the eastward in vessels of much larger size than their present canoes."

To this extended notice we need scarcely add our warmest commendation of Mr. Brees's work—presenting the precise information desirable respecting the actual condition of the now prosperous colony of New Zealand; in addition to the artistic attraction of the illustrations.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 26.—Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.—St. Cyprian.—Old Holy Rood.

MONDAY, 27.—The Sun is due E., but below the horizon, at 5h. 47m.; rises at 5h. 55m.; and sets at 5h. 47m.—The Moon is near Mars.

TUESDAY, 28.—Sheriff sworn.—The length of the day is 11h. 49m.

WEDNESDAY, 29.—St. Michael.—Michaelmas Day.

THURSDAY, 30.—St. Jerome.—Alpha Cygni souths at 8h. 0m. p.m., at an altitude of 83 degrees above the horizon.

FRIDAY, October 1.—Remigius.—The Moon enters her last quarter at 7h. 36m. a.m.

SATURDAY, 2.—During the morning, the Moon and Jupiter are near together.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 2.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M 2 47	A 3 10	M 3 13	M 3 13	M 4 16	M 4 16	M 5 0
h m 3 32	h m 5 3	h m 5 3	h m 5 3	h m 5 20	h m 5 20	h m 5 45
s 3 8	s 3 8	s 3 8	s 3 8	s 6 10	s 6 10	s 7 35
10	10	10	10	10	10	10

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Avon."—There is an apparent, but no real, contradiction in the two passages cited. In 1568-1569, the Poet's father, John Shakespere, obtained a grant of arms from Robert Cooke, then Clarendon. This grant, some say, was lost; we suspect, the expense of fees may have deterred John Shakespere from "taking it up" at that time: be this as it may, in 1596 we find that he obtains a confirmation of the previous grant, and in 1599, that the College of Arms give him permission to impale his own with the ancient arms of his wife ("daughter and one of the heirs of Robert Arden, of Wellington"); and henceforth, John Shakespere, his children, issue, and posterity, were privileged to use the same shield of arms, single or impaled.

"P. P. S."—The generally acknowledged plays of Shakespere (including "Pericles" and "Titus Andronicus") are thirty-seven in number. Their division into Tragedies and Comedies is merely arbitrary, as many of them cannot fairly be classed under either denomination.

"W. M. K." Dorking.—Dame Constance, the wife of the Thomas Lucy's son, Thomas, was daughter and heiress to Richard Kingsmill, not Kingswill.

"W. H. H." Manchester.—It is an obvious misprint for "Philip and Mary."

"W. H." is thanked for the hint; but, the Monument at Northfield has no immediate interest.

"J. F."—Harriet, Duchess of St. Albans, died Aug. 6, 1837.

"S. H." Greenwich, had better consult a Solicitor.

"Bachelor of Arts," probably, refers to the College of Preceptors, whose Office is in Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury.

"C. B." Milton Abbas, is thanked for his communication, though we had not room for its insertion.

"A Poor Student."—The MS. has not been printed.

"Anne Sarah J. E. L."—Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding.

"X. L." Oldham.—The first and second amendments were carried, if they relate to distinct propositions.

"A Subscriber," Yarmouth.—"The Stammerer's Handbook" may be had by order of any bookseller.

"N. M. G."—The Lacademonians. The sentence is correct.

"J. L." Antwerp.—Jeffery's Marine Glue is, probably, alluded to by our Correspondent. Acts of Parliament may be purchased at the Queen's Printing-office.

"J. M." Liverpool, is thanked.

"Tara."—The price of "Moore's Melodies" is 10s.

"H. B." Albert-street, is thanked for his suggestion; but Illustrations of News are a cardinal point of interest in our Journal.

"A. B. Z." in our opinion, is not liable to the Duty.

"S. W." Selby.—Mr. Dick, the American engraver, resides in Great Portland-street. His prints may be had, by order, of a London printseller.

"J. E. J."—The name of the Clown is Nelson. See No. 158 of our Journal.

"A Constant Reader," Kilmarnock, should be gratified; but we have not space for the illustration.

"C. H." Winchester, in reply to the question of "A Working Man," as to the cheapest way of reaching Rome, states:—The Italians who come from Lucca to make and sell casts, walk the whole way, and the expense to each is about £3 10s., as one of them told me. The cheapest route is that up the Rhine, Basle, Lucerne, St. Gotthard, Lago Maggiore, Milan; if in a hurry, Genoa steamer, Civita Vecchia, Rome.

"A. J. H."—The Sketch of the Coast Guard Practice at Brighton has been received. Our Correspondent is thanked for the same, though we have not room to engrave it.

"An Old Subscriber," Ipswich.—Bells of all kinds may be purchased at Messrs. Mears's establishment, Whitechapel.

"A Constant Reader and Well-wisher" suggests that persons holding situations in Government offices should wear red and blue ribbons, as distinctions easily to be recognised, in giving them admission to dockyards, arsenals, &c.

"Q." will find two interesting Engravings of Shakespere's Jug in No. 134 of our Journal.

"E. S."—We could not find room for the long letter on River Steamers.

"R. B." near Tregony, is thanked, but the Sketch did not reach us in time. It shall be returned if the full address be sent.

"L. G."—We have not room.

"J. O. B." Canterbury.—Thanks. We have already engraved Saint Martin's Church.

Z. is thanked.

"S. R." Exeter.—The subject is not desirable for illustration.

"E. B." Cheneys-street.—Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding."

"B. B." Highbury, near Huddersfield.—When the works are completed we can determine by specimens of the Sketches of them.

"Ada."—Dr. Syntax's Tour is by Mr. Combe, who died a few years since. Mr. Tennant, of the Strand, has just published an excellent little book for the arrangement of fossils.

"A Constant Subscriber"—M. Hencke has discovered two Planets, whose names are Astræa and Hebe. Mr. Hind has discovered one Planet, whose name is Iris. There are now seven known Asteroids.

"J. C. R. M." Newcastle, had better send an impression of the coin. The coinage of silver twopenny and threepenny (milled) pieces dates from the reign of Charles II., but not for general circulation.

"A Well-wishing Subscriber," Norwich.—"More on Roman Consular and Imperial Coins" (from £3 to £4), and the last edition of "Ruding on British Coins" (five guineas), are standard works. Apply to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden.

"Evan Evan."—A ready mode of cleaning old coins is to put them into vinegar for a few hours, and then to brush them well.

"A Correspondent," who complains of some inconvenience in obtaining access to view the State Apartments in Windsor Castle, should have provided himself with Tickets in Town, according to the Regulations issued in April last. From our knowledge of the uniform courtesy of the party named, we are persuaded that our Correspondent cannot have explained the circumstances of the case.

ERRATA.—In the statement of facts connected with the History of Shakespere's Family in our last, at page 180, we give a translation of the entry upon the Court-roll at Stratford, showing that the Poet's father was admitted, at the Court-leet, to two copyhold estates, in 1556. In this translation, for "in the year of the reign of William and Mary," &c., read, "in the year of the reign of Philip and Mary," &c. At page 180, for "Digger," read "Digges."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1847.

THERE is scarcely any proposition more evident than that it is of the very utmost importance that the right of the Elective Franchise should be most easily asserted by those who are entitled to claim it.

If, from any cause, no matter what, legal tricksters are enabled, for their own petty purposes, to interpose such obstacles to the establishment of one's title to that most valuable of all the rights of the subject, as may effectually diminish the number of voters on the Registration Roll, we cannot, Englishmen though we be, justly say that we possess that full, complete, and perfect mea-

sure of freedom, which is alone compatible with the glorious boast that the mere touch of "the sacred soil of Britain" is the charter of liberty to the most fettered bondsman.

The indefeasible right of the subject, who pays taxes, to vote at the election of a member of that body of legislative Representatives that is to dispose of those taxes, cannot be destroyed amid the strife of party, nor sacrificed to the chicane and avarice of a few cunning lawyers, who only regard it as an excellent means, under the guise of patriotism, of putting money in their own pockets, without striking at the very root of all the advantages which arise from Constitutional Government. If proof were needed, it could unfortunately be but too readily adduced from the social and political features which not only neighbouring states, but even certain portions of the British empire present. It is then with more than ordinary satisfaction that we notice a decision that has been lately come to by Mr. M'Christie, the Reviving Barrister in the City Registration Court, where the nuisance of "frivolous and vexatious objections" to voters' claims had been suffered to grow to an intensity of rank offensiveness which loudly called for removal or suppression. The nature and extent of the evil are so clearly stated in the reports of the morning papers, that we best consult brevity by quoting from them.

It appears that the Conservatives have objected to no less than 2279 voters, while the Liberals have only objected to 1181. Deaths and removals could scarcely account for such a sweeping riddance of men who only a few weeks before were entitled to the franchise. The cases which have been brought before this Court explain the matter, and the decision to which the Reviving Barrister has come seems very well calculated to put a stop to this wholesale system of making objections. The process is this:—The Conservatives—and, for ought we know, the Liberals too—have a list of the voters before them; they send canvassing letters to these voters through the Post-office; to these letters either no answers are given, or the letters themselves are returned, endorsed "Not known," "Gone away," "No such person," &c. Thereupon, notices of objection for non-residence are served.

And what may it be supposed is the nature of the process of objection to the franchise of a freeman and liveryman of the City of London? Just hear it, as described by the Learned Judge himself:

In the first place, the objector must serve a notice on the person who was objected to, then a notice on the Secondaries, and thirdly, a notice on the Clerk of the Company to which the voter belonged. In the next place, the Secondaries must make a list of the objections, publish copies in the Guildhall and Royal Exchange, keep a copy for inspection by any person, without fee, and furnish copies to any person requiring the same, on payment of a fixed price. They were, moreover, required to transmit an abstract of their list of objections to the Reviving Barrister; and, finally, both the Secondaries and the Clerks of the Livery Companies were required to attend the first court held by the Barrister, and deliver in their lists, together with the original notices of claims and objection received by them.

After all this has been accomplished, what happens when the time for adjudicating upon those "notices of objection" arrives? Why the voter objected against, if from whatever cause he is unable to attend court at the time, is disfranchised; but if he present himself, the agent, knowing that he cannot restrain his objection, says, "Oh! it's a mistake, the objection is withdrawn," and when the voter, indignant at this attempt to "bamboozle" him out of his most cherished right of citizenship, demands as some slight recompence for the loss of time and trouble to which he has been wantonly put, the costs allowed by the law to be given to those who are subjected to frivolous and vexatious objections, the agent thrusts his hands deep into his breeches pockets, and with a self-satisfied side-long leering look of compassionate contempt for the "greenness" implied by such a demand, exclaims, "expenses! costs! eh? for what? I have withdrawn my objection—you have no claim on me." And thus it happens that numbers who intuitively shrink from contact in any shape or way with the arts and practices of the trickster, forego their just right of franchise, which should be as inalienable as that of personal liberty, rather than be duped and humbugged to their very faces in the manner we attempted to describe. The Registration Roll, drawn up under such a system, is but a "delusion, a mockery, and a snare." The remedy, however, is at hand, and comes from the right quarter. The Reviving Barrister has decided upon adopting the following course:

First, that he should do nothing that he could consider calculated to deter bona fide objections being made and brought forward; secondly, that where groundless objections were brought forward, he should give costs; and, thirdly, that as to cases of notices of objection which had been given, when those cases were called on from the lists which had been delivered to him, if he were then told the objections were withdrawn, as those notices had passed through all the machinery and formalities he had just read from the act, and the originals had been placed in his hands, provided the parties to whose names the objections had been taken, and upon whom the notices had been served, appeared, and informed him that they had received those notices of objection, then, upon the handwriting of the objector being proved or admitted, he should hold, notwithstanding he might be told, at this late period, the objections were withdrawn, that, under the act, the objections had been made, and in such cases give costs; and that was the rule he should adhere to.

This very common-sense view of the matter has begun at once to produce fruit, for we learn from the same sources of information we have used above, that since Mr. M'Christie's decision was come to, the agents of the two parties have gone through the lists of objections together, and, after having considered the evidence each party had to adduce, they had come to an agreement as to what names should be expunged, what objections withdrawn, and what retained for hearing.

HUMANITY and decency have been again shocked by the revolting details of the charnel-house at Elim Chapel, Fetter-lane. What ideas of "the House of God" have the worshippers at Elim Chapel? Do they, by some unaccountable, distorted association of religious fancies, believe that their "prayer shall ascend like incense," because it is uttered amid the reeking effluvia, the putrid stench, of decomposed human bodies? Is it possible that the senses of any body of men, presumed to be civilised, can be so overshadowed by fatuity or fanatic insensibility as to make choice, for their place of prayer, of a house filled with the fluid corruption of thousands of human corpses? And if some unnatural fanaticism of the kind is not to be presumed, how are we to account for the authenticated fact, that, in this age of science and the diffusion of knowledge, a body of Christians voluntarily select as the scene of their devotions to the God of all purity a house thronged with the rotting dead—a pest-house, whence they diffuse amongst their friends and neighbours the seeds of fatal disease and death? The history of ancient nations, even those who had not the knowledge of the true God, exhibits no approach to such barbarism. There is nothing to be found like it in the history of the Bible. The true spirit of religion, which is never incompatible with decency and philanthropy, does not recognise the hideous filthiness and corruption of Elim Chapel. It is not easy to impute to a Christian congregation of such a metropolis as London is, so great an amount of ignorance or apathetic indifference as the case seems to imply; and yet, from some one or all of those causes, at which we have glanced, the evil must have taken its origin, if the whole case, as given in the newspapers, has been laid before the public. How humiliating is such a reflection! Something of a similar kind attracted attention a few years ago with respect to a place known as Enon Chapel, situated also in a densely-peopled quarter of the Metropolis; and from the extreme likeness which the two cases present, people, we should think, will begin to walk on the opposite side of the way when they pass a Chapel with a very *recherché* Hebrew name inscribed over the door. The idea of "a mortuary Chapel" will at once suggest itself to the prudent pedestrian, and he will hasten his steps from the poisoned structure. But why should it be allowed to come to this? Why is not burial in such localities, or, indeed, within the precincts of towns altogether, peremptorily prohibited by Act of Parliament? Some hopes of good seem to be entertained from the labours of the Sanitary Commission lately appointed by the Government. We trust that they may not (after the manner of Commissioners usually) prove a failure. Things at

all events cannot be worse than they are at present. Trustees of Christian Chapels, with Hebrew names, are at present so convinced of the propriety and legality of their reading of the Constitution, that they boldly insist at the very seat of Justice the Magistrates shall accept their interpretation of it. With them "liberty of the subject" means liberty to poison the atmosphere. Their propaganda is the propagation of pestilence. Aldermen Hooper and Johnson, however, had a different reading, and on Saturday, at Guildhall, issued a peremptory order to those gentry to abate the nuisance.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been distinguished for being cold, the sky cloudy, a heavy gale of wind of long continuance, and a good deal of wind from the S.W. The following are some particulars of each day:—

Thursday, September 16, the sky mostly covered by cloud till 5h. P.M., and, after this time, the sky was cloudless. Rain was falling early in the morning. A gale of wind was blowing throughout the day from the S.W. and W.S.W.; during the afternoon and the evening the gale was at the highest, the gusts of wind were very strong and frequent. The average temperature of the day was 53°. Friday, the sky was for the most part cloudy throughout the day, and rain was falling occasionally; the gale of wind moderated a great deal; but was frequently very strong during the day; its direction was principally S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 52°. Saturday, the sky was at times cloudless, and at other times it was much covered with cumul, cirrostratus, and scud; a heavy shower of rain fell during the afternoon; the wind at times blew strongly from the W.S.W.; the average temperature of the day was 52°

POSTSCRIPT.

THE "CRICKET" EXPLOSION.—VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The inquiry relative to the explosion on board the *Cricket* steamer was resumed yesterday. The evidence was of a similar character to that previously given.

The Jury, after deliberating two hours, returned the following verdict:—"We find Henry Heasman guilty of 'Manslaughter.' We consider Clarke highly culpable, and unfit to hold the situation of engineer. And we likewise consider Mr. Smith's conduct shamefully negligent in not properly investigating the complaint made against Clarke."

DEPARTURE OF SIR HARRY SMITH.—Lieut-General Sir Harry Smith left Portsmouth on Thursday, for the Cape. He was accompanied by Lady Smith, and every demonstration of respect and esteem was evinced upon the occasion.

THE LIVERPOOL DEPUTATION AND THE RAILWAY COMPANIES.—On Thursday a deputation, consisting of Mr. D. Neilson, Mr. S. Woods, Mr. Healey, and others, deputed by the Liverpool Stock Exchange, waited on the Chairmen and Directors of the principal railway companies, in accordance with the wishes of the entire members of the Liverpool Stock Exchange, to take into consideration the present state of railway property, and adopt such measures as might be deemed advisable. The deputation succeeded in obtaining interviews with the following gentlemen, representing the chief lines of railways in the kingdom:—Mr. G. Carr Glynn, Mr. Hudson, M.P.; Mr. Ellis, Mr. Smith, Mr. Charles Russell, Mr. Mills, Mr. P. Barlow, Mr. R. Banks; Mr. C. Saunders, Mr. Chaplin, M.P.; Mr. Ricardo, M.P.; Mr. Mac Gregor, Mr. Pritchard, and Mr. Greenfell, M.P. The result of these interviews appeared to be, that a general feeling prevailed in favour of the objects of the deputation—that it would be desirable, as far as possible, to adopt the suggestions of the Liverpool Stock Exchange, to make as few calls as possible, to suspend all new operations where practicable, and to diffuse existing contracts over as large a space of time as possible. The deputation subsequently returned with these results of their inquiries to Liverpool.

FAILURE AT LIVERPOOL.—Letters from Liverpool announce the stoppage of another firm in that place, the liabilities of which house are said to exceed £300,000.

MURDER BY A MANIAC.—A man, named Lewis Mugford, has died from the effects of a wound inflicted by his master, Mr. Thomas Mackintosh Davidson, a gentleman of property, residing at Clay-hill, Tottenham. Mr. Davidson has been, for many years past, suffering under mental derangement. He has resided about eleven years at Clay-hill, and was under the care of the unfortunate man, Lewis Mugford, who was appointed for that purpose. On Friday afternoon (last week) two female servants and Mugford were at dinner in the kitchen, when Mr. Davidson entered and took a knife away. He was immediately followed by Mugford, who came up with him in another room. Almost immediately a scuffle was heard, upon which Mrs. Holmes proceeded to the room, when she saw Mugford struck in the throat by Mr. Davidson with the knife. Mugford rushed into the road, where he was attended to by a lady of the name of Thomas, living in an adjoining house, but he fell down and died in a few minutes. Mr. Davidson has been taken into custody, and now remains in the care of the police at his own residence. For several previous years Mr. Davidson never showed any signs of an intention to do mischief, and was allowed the liberty of the grounds, being only watched by the domestics. Mr. Davidson underwent an examination on Thursday, before the Edmonton magistrates, who committed him for trial.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

TURKEY.

It appears by accounts from Constantinople of the 7th inst., that the Sultan's withdrawal of his representatives from Greece would probably be followed by the closing of the passage of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus—a movement which would embroil Turkey and Russia. It is anticipated, nevertheless, that the Divan will persist, at whatever risk.

GREECE.

Letters from Athens of the 10th state that the public finances are as deplorable as the increase of brigandism, bribery, and corruption is awful! A report had reached the Austrian Embassy at Athens, that Griziotti was no more, having died at Scio of his wounds. At Euboea, from 2000 to 3000 of his followers are kept together by being allowed to subsist upon the produce of his lands. Col. Pharamaki and several other officers of the phalanx have unfurled the standard of revolt, and taken up a position in the mountains to the north of Naupacte, where they are said to have repulsed a detachment of the King's troops under General Mamoris. Colonel Pappacosta, who was interdicted from leaving Salone, has fled, and taken up a position, with 100 followers, at Mavrolithari, in the heights of Octo; and Major Valenza has also left the capital, it is supposed, with a like object. The *Cessaria*, Austrian corvette, had arrived from Constantinople, and of the three English liners, two had left for Paros, to complete water.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

TURF "SETTLINGS."

LAST week we recorded the fortunes of the St. Leger: in the present we purpose prating briefly about the misfortunes of certain of its dealers and Chapman.

Then comes the reckoning when the banquet's o'er.

The day of account indeed came—the successor of that which decided the issue—but many of the guests were fain to "reckon without their host." It is assumed the courteous reader—may his shadow never be less!—is aware that legism is parcel of the turf—and that levanting is part of its system. All good men and true are agreed that this is a grievous sin and shame—but they differ as to the treatment of the evil. "Legalise betting," says one—which appears like establishing a "raw," with a view to give the horse doctor a job. "Get rid of the P.P. rule," suggests another—in other words, make a big hole for the big rogues to pass through, and a little hole for the little thieves to creep out by. Now thus stands the case—betting upon horse-racing is countenanced—recognised as the technical would express it—by the law—inasmuch as it has not been denounced, like every other species of "common gambling" . . . and silence gives consent. In this posture of the affair, what should all a sufferer by the levanting of one who had covenanted to pay him such and such moneys on such and such conditions, but that he hand over to the thief-taker the fellow who thus contemplated possessing himself of another's coin under false pretences? At best, Justice is a matter of even betting—*pro or con*—but the experiment might be worth the trial. If the swindler should be set free—he will hardly venture to ask a jury to give him damages against his creditor: it's a dashing game—but too often "nothing venture nothing have," is the philosophy that life teaches: *audaces Fortuna iuvat*.

Is levanting, in the spirit of the law, if not in the letter, *prepense* swindling? Let us test this by a "case"—an imaginary one or not, at the reader shall determine for himself. "I never knew," says the author of "*Mrs. Perkins' Ball*," "where Ballymulligan was—not ever knew any one that did." The hero of our modern instance may appropriately fall from such a *terra incognita*: he shall be Mulligan the Second. Well, it is at Epsom Races, some few years ago, that our man-fisher makes his first haul. The Mulligan has a noble nibble—his take of flat fish is a triumph of art. Would you believe it—the gudgeons at one time have the best of it; but he gives the slip, and comes to the surface again, just in the nick of time to "land" them. He now sets up in a great way of business—another "*fish monger*"—albeit not known "excellent well." Now his stall is at the Opera—he has a miraculous *scheider*—and founds an annuity. His maxim of morals is,

I spend what I have, and I save what I owe.

The day has arrived for a mighty *coup*: he goes to Doncaster, and "for the gloves," an expression meant to convey the most powerful possible essence of plunder, from highway robbery to picking pockets inclusive. He "throws out" calls "crabs," and straightway repairs to the French metropolis—Faubourg St. Honoré—where he solaces himself under his affliction with a couple of thousands a-year—and a dinner at forty francs nighty *chez*—the *café de Paris*. Such is the condition of him who squares his policy according to the present practice of "turf settling." He feeds fat, and takes the air in his *coupé*—the urchin who appropriates a penny-roll gets water-gruel and takes the air on the treadmill. Why should a better be so much worse off than a baker? Catch your levanter and serve him up to the beat at Bow-street—it may advance your personal interests; or, should you fail to realise your object—think of the philanthropy!!!

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The greater part of the day was occupied in settling the Doncaster accounts, many of which, owing to the absence of Messrs. B. and O.B., are in a very unsatisfactory state; the losses of these persons amount, in round numbers, to something like £10,000, and both are hopeless cases. The Cesarewitch is likely to be a good betting race; there are already several decided "pots," and we may calculate upon many others before the day.

7 to 1 agst War Eagle	20 to 1 agst Shander	25 to 1 agst Marquis of Co-
15 to 1 — Wood Pigeon	20 to 1 — Reminiscence	nyngham (t)
17 to 1 — Cawrhouse (t)	20 to 1 — Rob Roy (t)	25 to 1 — Miss Whiff (t)
17 to 1 — Ulysses	25 to 1 — Hnfus (t)	25 to 1 — St. Demetri
20 to 1 — Lady Wildair	25 to 1 — Giselle	30 to 1 — Crozier

15 to 1 agst Blackbird	20 to 1 agst War Eagle	25 to 1 agst Ulysses (t)
15 to 1 — Prior of St. Mar-	20 to 1 — Queen Mary (t)	25 to 1 — Geraldine (t)
gar's		

2500 to 800 agst J. Scott's lot (t)	11 to 1 agst Surplice (t)	33 to 1 agst Backbiter (t)
	13 to 1 — Springy Jack (t)	40 to 1 — Besborough (t)

DERBY.

2500 to 800 agst J. Scott's lot (t)

11 to 1 agst Surplice (t)

13 to 1 — Springy Jack (t)

40 to 1 — Besborough (t)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

15 to 1 — Queen Mary (t)

25 to 1 — Geraldine (t)

25 to 1 — Crozier

25 to 1 — Marquis of Co-

nyngham (t)

25 to 1 — Miss Whiff (t)

25 to 1 — St. Demetri

25 to 1 — Geraldine (t)

25 to 1 — Crozier

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HER MAJESTY'S RETURN FROM SCOTLAND.—THE RECEPTION AT FLEETWOOD.



THE ROYAL YACHTS AT ANCHOR IN FLEETWOOD HARBOUR.

Lord Palmerston, expressed her unqualified approbation of the arrangements made by the company for her reception.

The pleasing intelligence of the Royal arrival at Fleetwood was communicated to the authorities at Preston about a quarter to six o'clock, and the bells of the parish church, in peals both loud and joyous, proclaimed to the loyal people of Preston that their most gracious Monarch was in Lancashire—an event which, since the days of the Second Charles, has not occurred.

So great was the enthusiasm along the line of railway, and in every direction near Preston, to catch even a passing glance of her Majesty, that at Wigan, Leyland, and various stations nearer Liverpool, crowds of anxious spectators were assembled, and lustily cheered.

Her Majesty arrived at the terminus of the London and North-Western Railway, in Euston-square, exactly at twenty-five minutes before six o'clock.

Her Majesty and the Prince were received at the station by Mr. Creed, the secretary, and several Directors of the Company, and immediately afterwards

entered one of the Royal carriages, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of the 12th Regiment of Lancers, under the command of Lieutenant Mansell.

The Royal suite followed in four other of the Royal carriages, and drawn by four horses.

As the Royal *cortège* passed through the gates of the station, her Majesty and her illustrious Consort, who appeared in excellent health and spirits, were loudly cheered by the crowd which had assembled to witness their arrival.

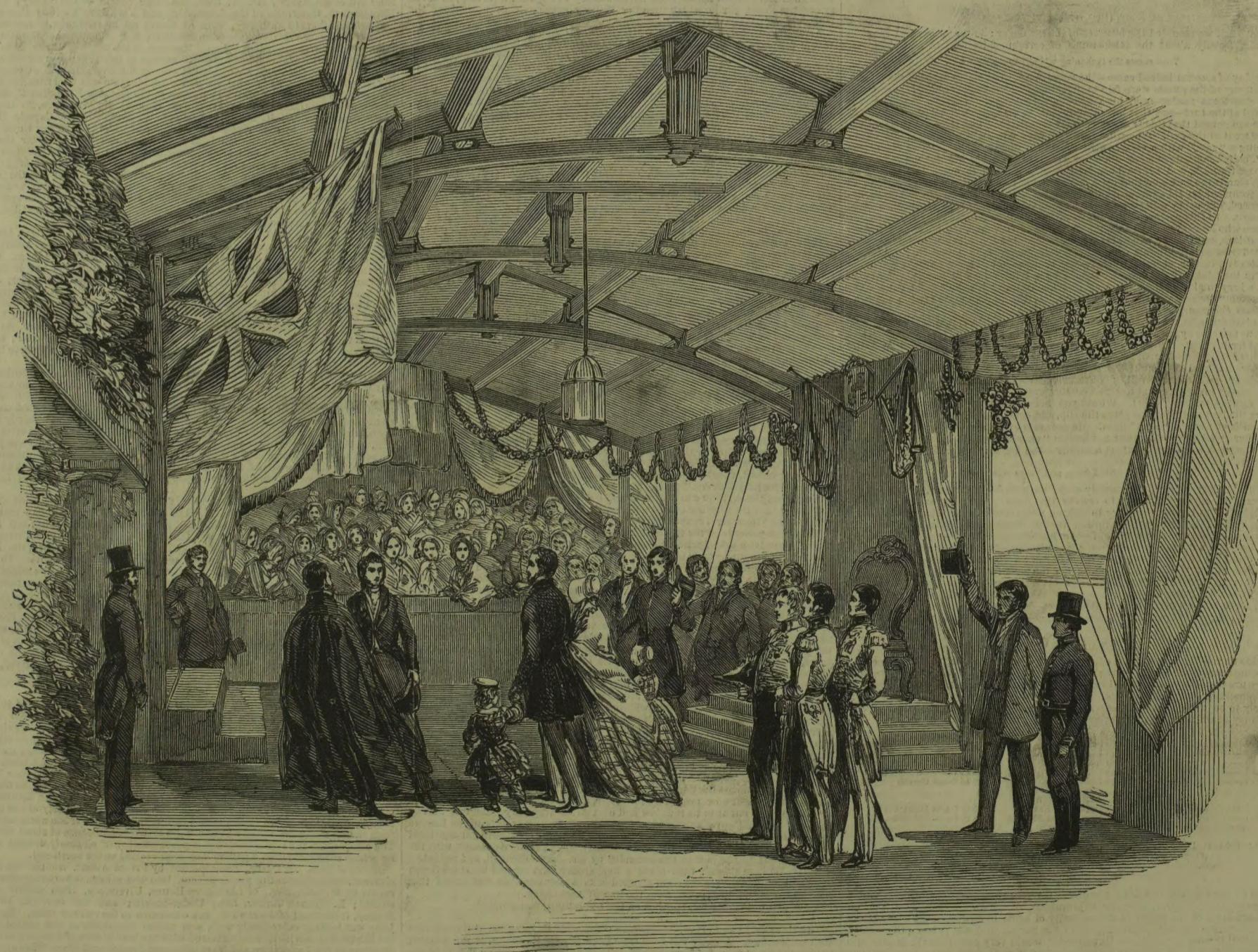
As the port of Fleetwood is a creation of the last few years, it may be interesting to subjoin a few data of its rise and rapid progress.

The new Port and Town lies at the mouth of the Wyre, on the Lancashire coast. "This River," says Capt. Denham, in his account of the locality, "first assumes a river character near Bleasdale Forest, in Lancashire, and, after crossing the line of road between Preston and Lancaster, at Garstang, descends, as a

tortuous stream, or five miles westward; then, in another five-mile reach, o ne-third of a mile wide, north-westward, sweeping the bight of Skippool, near Poulton-le-Fylde, on its way, and bursting forth from the Narrows, at Wardless, upon a north trend, into the tidal estuary, which embraces an area of three miles by two, producing a combined reflux of back water, equal to 50,000,000 cubical yards, and dipping with such powerful under-scor during the first half-ebb, as to preserve a natural basin just within its coast-line orifice, capable of riding ships of fifteen or twenty feet draft at low water spring tides, perfectly sheltered from all winds, and within a cable's length of the railway terminus, 19 miles from Preston, and in connection with Manchester, Lancaster, Liverpool, and London."

On the western margin of this natural dock, rises the town of Fleetwood, with its wharfs, warehouses, and docks, under the privileges of a distinct Port.

Our especial acknowledgments are due to Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, as well as to the Railway authorities, for their courteous attention to the requirements of our Artist.



RECEPTION OF HER MAJESTY IN THE SALOON ON THE LANDING-PIER AT FLEETWOOD.



AUTUMN.

Crown'd with the clusters of the laughing vine,
Laden with Plenty's horn, and pealing forth
The pean of thy triumph and the worth
Of Ceres' sons, whose mission is divine—
Autumn! thou comest!....joyfully we twine
The song of gratitude to Heaven's high throne:
No more the lands 'neath Famine's bondage pine—
No longer Pestilence extorts the groan.
The dismal day has vanished when the heart
Even of the bravest, wisest, quail'd with fear
For the dark future; and the field and mart
Ached for the promise of the present year!
Thanks to the Giver of all goodly things,
Swart Autumn jocundly his anthem sings.

Merrily rings the vintage song of France,
And thine, Italia! now the task is done.

Blythe is the scene by Arno or Garonne,
When the brown peasantry lead forth the dance
In honour of the thyrus—bloodless lance,
Save blood of gushing grape! And by the Rhine
Loud is the season's jubilee, while glance
The festal stars upon the Hochein wine.
From east to west, from sunny south to north,
The universal hymn ascends to Heaven—
The universal pray'r of thanks is given
For the abundant blessings of the earth.
Well may the carolling be long and loud—
The Sun of Autumn has dispelled the cloud.

Hark! 'tis the Goddess of the Chase that winds
The hunter's horn, and calls her train afiel'd.
Away! away! what sport can ever yield
Such glorious pleasure to all manly minds?
A sport to stir the blood of humblest bards,
When the brave "burst" comes rushing o'er the plain
On the full view; and now no longer finds
The worn stag refuge where the Dryads reign.
Sounds "Tally Ho!" before Aurora's blush
Hath scarcely beamed upon the hunter's moon—
Reynard, with all his craft, may lose his brush,
To wave o'er banquet-cup at Cynthia's noon,
When intonates Old England's Squire his song,
And jests 'mid laughter loud the hours prolong.

But, oh! more blest than this, most blest of all—
Autumn! thou comest to the labouring poor,
Bearing thy gifts of gladness to their door,
Cheering their little ones, who need not call
Now vainly for their bread. The cot and hall
Have each their duties, which they will perform.
Together on the field they stand or fall—
Together on the main they brave the storm.
So let it be in peace! Then England's soul—
Soul of the world—may spread her saving light—
E'en as a beacon, where the breakers roll,
Chafing in vain against her worth and might.
Welcome! swart Autumn! Bounteous is thy boon.
Welcome, fair Ceres, and the Hunter's Moon!—L.

THE THEATRES.

The season about to commence promises to be one of the most bustling that has been known for a long time in the theatrical world. The greatest activity prevails at all the houses that have been lately closed; and seldom have there been so many changes in the managements and arrangements of the leading establishments.

The HAYMARKET opens with either "The Road to Ruin," or "The School for Scandal, either of which pieces will introduce Mr. Farren, Jun., to a London audience, in *Young Dornton* or *Charles Surface*. There will also be a farce for the Keeleys; and Mr. Wigan, Miss Helen Faunt, Mr. Creswick, and probably Mr. Ranger, will be added to the company. A new play by Mr. Marston will be read next week, and many other novelties are in preparation. Should "The School for Scandal" be played, Mrs. Niobe will, of course, be the *Lady Teaze*.

At the PRINCESS', Mr. Macready opens in "Macbeth," with Miss Cushman as the Queen, Mr. Cooper as Banquo, and the rest of the cast nearly all before. The engagements are Messrs. Macready, Cooper, Neville (from the "Grey"), Gilbert (from America), James Vining, Conway, Palmer, R. Hughe... Bodda, Fisher, Howard, Ryder, Cowell, &c.; and Mesdames Cushman, Montague, Gordon, Stanley, Somers, and Anna Thillon, who will appear in comedy and vaudeville, as well as in some musical pieces written for her. The greatest novelty will be this charming actress' appearance in *Ophelia*, with Macready and Miss Cushman. If the principals will only assist the management, the public may look forward to some legitimate pieces as highly cast as they can be played.

The LYCEUM comes out in great force; and, it is said, the Mr. Strutt, one of the late directors, goes into the speculation with the Matthews'. The opening has been postponed until the 12th of October—the delay being unavoidable, from the extensive alterations and improvements. The old balcony is removed, and an elegant new dress circle is being formed in its place. The body of the house will be lighted by eight new and costly chandeliers in lieu of the former one in the centre. Eight new private boxes are being added: the stalls are removed and the pit enlarged. Indeed, every part of the house is undergoing some vast improvement, alike for the convenience of the public and those engaged in the theatre. A meeting of the company is announced for the 27th inst. The principal members of the troupe are Messrs. Charles Matthews, Robert Roxby (stage manager), Charles Selby, Buckstone, Bellingham, Meadows, Purcell, Didear, Frank Matthews, Granby, John Reeve, C. Horn, and Leigh Murray; Mesdames Vestris, Fitzwilliam, Stirling, Gilbert (from Manchester), Kathleen Fitzwilliam, and, we believe, Misses Fairbrother, Marshall, and Louisa Howard. Mr. Harley is also spoken of. Mr. Ender is the prompter, and Mr. W. Beverley the principal scene-painter. A comic drama by Mr. Planché is in preparation for the opening night; and this gentleman will, with Mr. Dance, revive the old Olympic partnership from which so many excellent things emanated.

The ADELPHI numbers Mrs. Keeley amongst the new forces, this lady being engaged to play at this house, as well as the Haymarket. A novelty, we believe, in preparation from the joint pens of Messrs. Bourcian and Charles Kenney. During the past week, the house has been nightly crowded, being the only central theatre at present open. Mr. Webster has just returned from Paris, whither he has been in search of novelty. There is little available, however, at present, on the French stage. The legitimate drama is anything but flourishing, and the Théâtre Français and Odéon are both closed; whilst the "hits" of the day—the "Chevalier de Maison Rouge," at Dumas' Théâtre Historique; and the "Fille du Diable," at the Ambigu, would require an enormous outlay to be properly mounted; and even then their success with an English audience would be doubtful.

At the SURREY, Mr. Bunn has issued a long prospectus of his intentions and arrangements, from which it appears that he will make opera his *cheval de bataille*. Nearly the whole of the late Drury Lane company have enlisted under his banners; and Mr. F. Vining, late of the Lyceum, is to be the stage manager. The prices will remain at two shillings to the boxes, a shilling to the pit, and sixpence to the gallery; and the free-list has been entirely done away with, which we conceive to be a judicious act. Without doubt, the speculation will be a good one—for some time, at least; but we would rather have seen the Surrey classed as a theatre for the representation of first-rate melodrama. As we have before stated, there is no theatre now in London ranking with the Porte St. Martin, or Ambigu Comique, in Paris. The Adelphi can scarcely be placed by the side of them, as its style of entertainments is, in a measure, peculiar to itself; and yet it is the only theatre now open for the performance of pieces of the romantic school, if we may so term them. The representation of the legitimate drama will always command a certain audience; but, after that, no pieces are so likely to attract as those which the late Mr. Yates used to bring out with such success at the Adelphi. This is, however, by the way. Mr. Bunn's arrangements show spirit and energy; and we shall be mistaken if the Surrey does not take higher ground than it has occupied since the days of Elliston.

EXTRAORDINARY ARREST.—Our attention has been drawn to the case of Mr. C. F. Ellerman, who was last week brought before Mr. Bingham, at the Marlborough-street Police-office, "charged with being concerned in a large manufacture of counterfeit Turkish coin, carried on at Birmingham." The charge was preferred by Mr. Zohrab, the Turkish agent, and his agent M. C. Grilliere. Mr. Ellerman, after his arrest, was shut up for four hours in the Vine-street Police Station-house and prevented communicating with his legal adviser or his friends. He was then taken before Mr. Bingham, who declared that nothing had been produced which could justify him in detaining the accused. At the request of the Turkish Consul's agent, M. Grilliere, however, the magistrate assented to Mr. Ellerman's removal to Birmingham, under a police escort; and next morning he was examined before the Birmingham magistrates, when no proof whatever could be adduced to connect him with the alleged manufacture of the counterfeit coin. The Turkish Consul's foreign agent then prayed a remand till Monday: to this the magistrates objected, as they could only remand till next day, when, no proof being forthcoming, Mr. Ellerman was set at liberty. Shortly after his apprehension, on Thursday, two men called at his house, and seized all letters and papers. It remains to be shown what justification of this un-English proceeding can be adduced.

MUSIC.

THE GRAND OPERA, IN PARIS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

We were not in Paris in time for the opening night, after a close of upwards of two months, to redecorate the theatre. We "assisted," to use the French word, at the first performance of Donizetti's "Favorite." After an excellent dinner at the Commerce Club, in the Rue Lepeletier, with a friend and member, we found ourselves shortly after seven o'clock ensconced in a comfortable *stalle d'orchestre*. We were struck, on entering the vestibule, with the increased facilities for ingress and egress. The *foyer d'attente* is excellent, and Rossini (the statue) in his slippers and dressing-gown (of marble) sits in an easy chair, at the office of the ticket-takers, as a kind of superintendent of the cheque department. Poor Rossini deserved a better locality. Do not ask me for a description of the new interior, for which the Government granted 144,000 francs (£5760). It is a *mélange* of styles and colours, which seems to baffle all descriptive power. There is one consolation—no two persons can agree in taste as to decorative art. My first impression was that it was very rich; but the more I looked the less satisfied I became. There is evidence of great haste. The ceiling—the presentation of the famed composers by Orpheus to the Gods in Olympus—is a good conception, but it is indifferently executed.

For the comfort of visitors, everything has been studiously consulted. The grand *foyer* is unexceptionably beautiful, but the admirers of the *bals masqués* complain of the removal of the traditional clock under which the rendezvous took place, a bust of Louis Philippe being substituted. We like, in the façades of some of the tiers of boxes, the golden balustrades, but the grey marble of the pit tier is not in harmony. It would have been better, perhaps, if the entire decorations had been in white and gold, instead of having so many diversified hues to fatigue the eye. The chandelier is magnificent. It was gratifying to see that the old drop scene, representing the granting of the letters patent for the Grand Opera to Lulli, the composer, by Louis the Fourteenth, has not been changed.

At half-past seven o'clock, M. Girard, for many years conductor at the Opera Comique, and the successor of the veteran Hubenbeck, gave the signal for the overture. We never experienced a higher feeling of gratification than after hearing this band, because we came to the conclusion that, in instrumental perfection, we at length can bid defiance to rivalry. Our Royal Italian Opera orchestra at Covent Garden, conducted by Costa, numerically, is not so strong as that of the Académie, but, in point of clearness and body of support—vibrant and precision in the attacks—sensitivity of expression—uniform and well-proportioned care in finish—exactitude—the nicest gradations of time and tone, and in the general colouring—we are now as far ahead as the Académie was in advance of us some years ago. Of course, there are individual players, whose superiority in the French band must be incontestable, but we speak of the ensemble in the crispness and mellowness of the execution.

In the choral department, we prefer the French, both in acting and singing. Their stage business is more natural, and their grouping less stiff and angular. Take as an instance the chorus of "Don Gaspar and the Lords of the Court," in which they express their contempt for the marriage of *Fernand* with the King's Favourite (*Leonor*): nothing could be more admirably done. The exclamations came out with clearness, and the final outbreak of rage and indignation, "Ah! que du moins notre mépris qu'il brave," was wonderfully sung. We heard this opera at its first production, on the 2nd of December, 1840, at the Académie. The cast at that date and now was as follows:—

	1840.	1847.
Leonor de Guzman ..	Madame Stolz ..	Mdlle. Masson.
Inez ..	Mdlle. Elian ..	Mdlle. de Roissy.
Fernand ..	M. Duprez ..	M. Duprez.
Alphonse XI. ..	M. Baroilhet ..	M. Baroilhet.
Balthazar ..	M. Leyasseur ..	M. Brémont.
Don Gaspar ..	M. Warzel ..	M. Koenig.

The falling off was immense. The artists of 1840 were then in their prime. It was the début of Baroilhet; and never shall we forget his singing of "Pour tant d'amour ne soyez pas ingrate" on that occasion. He received a double encore—a most unusual compliment in Paris. Now, his voice seems to have deserted him entirely. He sings scarcely two bars in tune, and he indulges in the most absurd style of decoration. His action is grotesque—it is, in short, a complete caricature. I remarked that the *claque* was put on to sustain him. Brémont is a coarse, boisterous bass; but he has an organ which he might turn to better account. Koenig sang with taste and tact. Mdlle. Masson, a pupil of the Conservatoire, who has appeared but recently, has a mezzo-soprano voice of considerable compass, but it is not sweet and even in the quality. Her style is uncultivated, and her execution unfinished. Her acting is cold and conventional to the last degree—very amateurish, in fact, Duprez has taken a fresh lease. What a glorious singer he still is! His *Elegor*, in Halévy's "Juive," electrified his hearers; and now in *Fernand*, if time show its ravages in a diminution of power, he has his *beaux moments* to prove that he is yet unapproachable. His defiance of the King, at the finale of the third act, brought down thunders of applause; but in the concluding cloister scene, where *Fernand* returns to end his days, after the discovery of *Leonor*'s real position, his pathos and passion were indeed equally exquisite and soul-stirring. In the interview with the still-beloved King's Favourite, his gradual relenting, until she falls at his feet with the exclamation "Grâce," was finely depicted. The words "Relieve, toi, Dieu te pardonne," with the placing of his hands on her head, and the thrill through his frame at the contact, were positively sublime; and when he madly rushed forward, clasping her in his arms, with the passionate shriek "Je t'aime," the supremacy of Duprez—his dramatic power and declamatory eloquence—again asserted itself, and the house rang with acclamations. Our recollection of this performance will be that of Duprez, and Duprez alone.

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

GLOUCESTER, Tuesday Evening.

The 124th meeting of the three choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of clergymen in the three dioceses, commenced on Tuesday morning with Divine Service in Gloucester Cathedral. This festival is under the especial patronage of our Most Gracious Queen. The Duke of Beaufort is President; and the Lords Lieutenant and Lord Bishops of the three dioceses, Vice-Presidents. The Stewards are the Marquis of Worcester, M.P.; the Hon. Captain M. F. F. Berkeley, R.N., M.P.; Sir John Dean Paul, Bart.; J. Ackers, Esq.; W. H. H. Hartley, Esq.; W. P. Price, Esq.; T. Turner, Esq.; the Rev. Dr. Ellerton, the Rev. Dr. Evans, the Rev. F. T. J. Bayly, the Rev. Thomas Huntingford, and the Rev. Canon Prowen. The collections at the Cathedral doors are appropriated without deduction to the charity. The Stewards pay any deficiency that may arise, if the sale of tickets do not meet the outlay. It is highly creditable to the present gentlemen that they came forward to prevent the cessation of the festival. The meetings of the three choirs have achieved much for the progress of art in this country. It is to these celebrations that we owe "The Messiah" and "The Creation." Mr. Arnott, the organist of the Cathedral, and the Conductor, has had an arduous task; but he has triumphed over all difficulties, and presented a very attractive programme. The principal vocal performers are Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Dolby, Miss A. Williams, Miss M. Williams, Mrs. Weiss; Messrs. Lockey, Williams, Weiss, and Herr Standigl. Mr. John Parry is engaged for the three concerts, and Mdlle. Alboni for those of tomorrow and Thursday.

There was a considerable congregation in the Cathedral this morning. The western gallery and the aisles were well filled, and there was a good sprinkling of the gentry in the reserved seats in the nave. The arrangements were much the same as at the last festival. The numbered seats to-day were 3s. 6d., the nave and gallery 2s. 6d., and the aisle 1s. For the performances to-morrow, Thursday, and Friday, the numbered seats are 12s. 6d., nave and gallery 10s. 6d., and the aisle 5s. For the concerts, 10s. and 7s.

Mr. T. Cooke is the leader of the band, in which we recognised the patriarch Lindley, who has attended at these meetings for fifty-five years, Blagrove, Willy, Hill, R. Lindley, C. Lucas, Howell, G. Cooke, Williams, Baumann, Platt, Harper, C. Harper, Prosperé, Chipp, Card, Wagstaff, Griesbach, J. and W. Loder, Payton, Hatton, C. Severin, &c. The chorus amounted to above 150 singers. The organ has been much improved in quality and power by Mr. Willis, of London; but it is not yet finished. Mr. Townsend Smith, of Hereford, is the organist for the meeting. The sermon was preached by the Rev. E. Ellerton, D.D., Senior Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford, whose text was the third verse of the single Epistle of Jude; but the venerable preacher was, unfortunately, inaudible throughout his discourse.

The musical selection opened with Handel's "Esther" overture. The "Dettingen Te Deum" of Handel was finely rendered, Miss A. and M. Williams, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Weiss distinguishing themselves in the solo. It is a wonderful work, whether we regard the magnificence of the structure, or its solemn grandeur and earnest supplication. Dr. Boyce's anthem, "Blessed is he," the duet, "Hers shall soft Charity repair;" and Attwood's "Coronation Anthem," which succeeded, were heard to great disadvantage after Handel's massive proportions. In listening to Handel's majestic strains, the reflex operation of Christianity on musical art is strongly developed, and, as an eloquent writer has observed: "The highest forms of the beautiful and sublime in Music, as in Poetry, owe their origin and power over human feelings and affections, to their union with the spirit of religion; and that the heart of man beats most truly and proudly in union with the harmony of Fine Art, when that harmony is the most faithful reflection of the image in which man was originally created."

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

The collection at the Cathedral doors yesterday amounted to upwards of £179, a larger sum than that of last Festival, on the first day. The attendance last night at the Shire Hall was also more numerous than is usual at the first Concert. Lord Wrottesley, the President of the Birmingham Musical Festival, was present; as, also, Grantley Berkeley, Esq., M.P., and a good assemblage of the town and country gentry. The Concert opened with Mendelssohn's "First Walpurgis Night," conducted by Mr. Done, of Worcester Cathedral, and led by Mr. T. Cooke. Standigl was in wonderful voice—we never heard him sing so finely. His solos, "Unclouded now," "Restrained by might," "The man who flies," as the Druid Priest, were distinguished by a majesty and power, worthy of his best days. Mr. Lockey took the tenor solos, and Miss M. Williams those of the contralto. The choruses, "Disperse, disperse," and "Come with torches," with its fantastic treatment, created a great sensation. The overture, with its storm movement, and the charming descriptive one of the returning Spring, were pretty smoothly rendered; although something in the way of better colouring might have been expected from an experienced Conductor.

After the "Walpurgis Night," Lindley, Lucas, and Howell, played one of Corelli's trios; the young contra-basso and the patriarch violoncello were greatly applauded. After Madame Caradori Allan's nice singing of Rossini's "Sombre foret," from "Guillaume Tell," the Misses A. and M. Williams sung

a pretty gipsy duet, "Mid waving trees," by Benedict, which was rapturously encored; the concluding cadenzas, by the two fair singers, being neatly executed. The second part opened with Sterndale Bennett's "Naiades" overture, a picturesquely composition that always delights. Madame Caradori sang two elegant canzonets of her own composition, "La Sera" and "Il Silfo," the latter being asked for twice. Mr. Lockey sang a descriptive romance, "The Black Knight," composed by Mr. T. Cooke, the words by Mr. Oliphant, effectively, but the title is a misnomer; it should have been called, "He loves and rides away," which would have described the extent of the Knight's adventures. Miss Dolby distinguished herself in the contralto song from the "Donna del Lago," "Elena," Mozart's "Parto," with Williams's well-rendered clarinet obligato, taxed Miss A. Williams's powers to the utmost. Standigl and Madame Caradori's "La ci darem," of course pleased, and Mr. and Mrs. Weiss sang the duo from Donizetti's "Lucia," with energy. Rossini's flowing chorus, "La Carta," gratified the auditory. Standigl, in a drinking song, with chorus from the new opera of "Guttenburg," by Fuchs, a rising German composer, sang with an animus as to secure it for a decided encore. John Parry terminated each part with his ditties of "Fayre Rosamonde," and "Matrimony," substituting on the encores "Foreign Affairs," and the "Singing Italian Lesson." He was in admirable spirits, and produced unbounded merriment. Altogether this was a very agreeable concert, although a little too long. There was a ball, to finish the night's entertainment.

The attendance this morning at the Cathedral was immense, to hear Mendelssohn's "Elijah." Every place was occupied, and chairs had to be placed, to meet the overflow. This great work seems destined to be another "Messiah" for the festivals. We were never more impressed with the beauties of "Elijah" than on hearing it in this sacred edifice. The execution was in general highly creditable. Hesitation and indecision marked, it is true, certain portions, and the Conductor dragged some of the movements terribly; but, all things considered, if the performance did not come up to the freshness and precision of the Birmingham Festival, it was in advance of the two first executions at Exeter-Hall. Having dwelt at length, at various times, on the prominent points of "Elijah," it will be unnecessary to refer to them more specially. The heroic breathing of high art with the impetuosity of genius are throughout conspicuous. Standigl's marvellous declamation, in the music of the *Prophet*, told amazingly. Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Dolby, the Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss E. Byers, and Messrs. Lockey, Williams, Weiss, and Smithson, were assigned the other soli and concerted pieces. Mr. Lockey is making rapid strides as a tenor; his singing of the air in E flat, "If with all your hearts," was admirable. Miss Dolby, in the air, "O rest in the Lord," made a powerful impression on the auditory. The choral and instrumental masses did their duty bravely.

The collection at the doors amounted to £242 14s. 4d. Amongst the company present were Lord Ellenborough, Lord Wrottesley, Lady S. Bridgeman, Sir J. Dean Paul and Lady Paul, the Very Rev. the Dean of Gloucester, the Rev. Sir J. Seymour and Lady Seymour; Grantley Berkeley, Esq., M.P.; H. T. Hope, Esq., M.P.; Lord Dunali, Sir Offley Wakeman, Sir W. Codrington; Capt. Berkeley, R.N., M.P.; Hon

LITERATURE.

HISTORY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND, ITS TIMES AND TRADITIONS. By JOHN FRANCIS. 2 vols. Willoughby and Co.

The Bank of England—"the greatest monetary establishment in the world,"—has now existed for a century and a half; yet, hitherto, there has not been published any connected history of its rise and progress. It may have been urged that the annals of the Bank were to be found in the general history of the period; and its events might be traced in the fluctuations of the prosperity of this great commercial country; that the fiscal relation of the Bank to the Government gave the career of the former too politico-economical a character to be attractive to the reading masses; and that, therefore, the history of the Establishment might be left to such writers as, from time to time, attempted to portray the great features of the metropolis. Nothing daunted by such doubt as the preceding, Mr. Francis appears to have set about his work in the right spirit of rendering his subject at once amusing and instructive. He has, accordingly, produced two volumes rich with sterling information; not, in all cases, so exactly given as we think the nature of the subject demanded—we mean, as regards the financial progress of the Bank. The general history we consider to be even less exactly narrated; and, in some cases, the author has had recourse to compilations of slender pretensions to accuracy, instead of at once referring to authorities contemporary with the events related. However, this may be too severe a test for a work evidently given to the public with great diffidence, yet recommended by an impartial tone, and an agreeable and intelligent style. Miscellaneous as the contents of these volumes are, we feel that it was hard to avoid dryness in one class of details, and gossipping different in the other. These errors—the Scylla and Charybdis of his labour—Mr. Francis has eschewed with rare judgment; hence, his book is never tedious, but invariably entertaining, and communicative of acceptable information.

The narrative sets out with the invention of Bills of Exchange, and then deals with rates of interest, the Lombards in England, and times when Kings pillaged their subjects, borrowed money, and pawned their jewels wherever they could to raise money, to carry on the expensive games of war and luxury. "The robberies successively exercised upon Jew and the Lombard, in the dark ages of the Plantagenets," says Mr. Francis, "were successively imitated at a later and more polite period by the Stuarts; but the very blow which appeared likely to crush the infant spirit of Banking proved its support."

During the Civil Wars, the merchants kept their cash in their own houses, trusting much to servants and apprentices; the love of fighting, however, often overcame the love of honesty; and they, with the money entrusted to them, disappeared. As a remedy for this evil, the Goldsmiths were next employed; "they were a rich body, and it was natural that the richest should be most trusted." The receipts they issued for the money lodged at their houses circulated from hand to hand, and were known by the name of Goldsmiths' Notes. These may be considered the first kind of Bank-notes issued in England." Hence, the Goldsmith became also the Banker, and gold and silver vessels and coins were alike the contents of his "strong room." As a specimen of the anecdotic character of the work before us, we quote the following,

THE FIRST BANKER.

"The celebrity of the first Banking-house belongs, by common consent, to Mr. Francis Child. This gentleman, who was the father of his profession, and possessed of large property, began business shortly after the Restoration. He was originally apprentice to William Wheeler, goldsmith and banker, whose shop was on the site of the present Banking-house. The foundation of his importance arose from the good old fashion of marrying his master's daughter; and, through this, he succeeded to the estate and business. The latter he subsequently confined entirely to the Banking department. The principles on which he founded it, and the remarkable clauses in his will, by which he regulated its future conduct, are well known. It has maintained to the present day, amid all the chances and changes of Banking, the same position, and the same respectability, which he bequeathed it."

We must pass over the details of the necessities of Charles the Second, after the Restoration, and content ourselves with relating that, at this period, was the first Money Panic. "The country was in danger. London itself might be invaded. What security was there, then, for the money advanced to the Crown? The people flocked to their debtors; they demanded their deposits; and London witnessed the first run upon the Bankers." The Goldsmiths remained firm, and the run ceased; but they and their clients were subsequently ruined by the infamous Cabal Ministry closing the Exchequer. The King yielded, but soon after was compelled to borrow money at exorbitant interest. "The principal was never repaid. It was, however, made part of the National Debt by William; this act was confirmed by Anne; and the Stock ultimately became part of the celebrated South Sea fund."

We now arrive at the establishment of the Bank: the originator was William Paterson, who also projected the present Bank of Scotland, and the very soul of the celebrated Darien Company: he, however, shared the common fate of unfortunate projectors, and lived "pitied, respected, but neglected." He was only on the list of Directors for one year—1694, when the Bank was established. We quote a little picture of

THE BANK AT GROCERS' HALL.

"In Grocers' Hall, since razed for the erection of a more stately structure, the Bank of England commenced operations. Here, in one room, with almost primitive simplicity, were gathered all who performed the duties of the establishment. 'I looked into the Great Hall where the Bank is kept,' says the graceful essayist of the day, 'and was not a little pleased to see the directors, secretaries, and clerks, with all the other members of that wealthy Corporation, ranged in their several stations according to the parts they hold in that just and regular economy.' The secretaries and clerks altogether numbered but fifty-four, while their united salaries did not exceed £4350. But the picture is a pleasant one; and, though so much unlike present usages, it is a doubtful question whether our forefathers did not derive more benefit from intimate association with, and kindly feeling towards, their inferiors, than their descendants receive from the broad line of demarcation adopted at the present day."

In the year 1707, upon a threatened invasion by the Pretender, was one of the earliest, if not the earliest

RUN UPON THE BANK.

"When the run took place, many, instead of withdrawing their deposits, carried all their cash to assist the establishment. The Lord Treasurer Godolphin, who, as an astute and able financier, felt that the credit of the country was connected with that of the Bank, informed the directors that the Queen would allow, for six months, an interest of six per cent. on their sealed bills. Nor was this all: the Duke of Marlborough, Newcastle, and Somerset, with others of the nobility, offered to advance considerable sums of money to the Corporation. A private individual, who had but £500, carried it to the Bank; and, on the story being told to the Queen, she sent him £100, with an obligation on the Treasury to repay the whole £500. It is pleasant to read of such chivalrous devotion repaid in so Royal a manner. Encouragement such as this gave a firmness to the establishment; and, united with a call of 20 per cent. on the proprietors, enabled the directors to meet their difficulties and preserve their credit."

We have here a retrospect of

THE BANK IN 1757.

"A Correspondent of the 'Gentleman's Magazine' gives the following particulars of the external appearance of the Bank in 1757:—'When I came to London, and lived near it, it was, comparatively, a small structure, almost invisible to passers-by, being surrounded by many others, viz., a church called St. Christopher-le-Stocks, since pulled down; three taverns, two on the south side, one (the Fountain), in Bartholomew-lane, facing the church there, just where the great door of entrance is now placed, and about fifteen or twenty private dwelling houses. Visitors are sometimes shown in the bullion-office the identical old chest, somewhat larger than a common seaman's, also the original shelves or cases, where the cash, notes, papers, and books of business were kept; and well are they preserved, as pregnant vouchers no less of the Bank's pristine simplicity and confined exertions, than of the amazing rapidity of its modern extension, and almost boundless accommodation of the monied interest and commercial world!'"

Of course, there is an abundance of interest in the chronicles of the runs upon the Bank, and the expedients by which it has been saved—in 1745, for instance, by the Corporation retaining its specie, and employing agents to enter with notes, who, to gain time, were paid in sixpences; and, as those who came first were entitled to priority of payment, the agents went out at one door with the specie they had received, and brought it back by another, so that the *bond fide* holders of notes could never get near enough to present them. We may as well here, though it be out of date, quote the explanation of the

ISSUE OF ONE POUND NOTES IN THE PANIC OF 1825.

"The incidental mention to one of the directors that there was a box of one pound notes ready for issue, turned the attention of the authorities to the propriety of attempting to circulate them; and the declaration of Mr. Henry Thornton, in 1797, probably occurred, that it was the want of small change, not a necessity for gold, that was felt; and as the pressure on the country banks arose from the holders of the small notes, it was suggested to the Government that the public might, perhaps, receive one pound notes in place of sovereigns. The Government approved of the idea, and the panic was at its height, when on Saturday, the 17th of December, the Bank closed its doors with only £1,027,000 in its cellars. (In the pamphlet, lately published by Lord Ashburton, is the following remarkable paragraph. After saying 'I was called into counsel with the late Lord Liverpool, Mr. Huskisson, and the Governor of the Bank,' his Lordship proceeds: 'The gold of the Bank was drained to within a very few thousand pounds; for although the published returns showed a result rather less scandalous, a certain Saturday night closed with nothing worth mentioning remaining.') It has been frequently stated, that by a mere accident the box of one pound notes was discovered. But such was not the case. Mr. Richards said 'he did not recollect that there were any one pound notes; they were put by; it was the casual observation that there were such things in the house, which suggested to the directors that it would be possible to use them.' Application was made to Government for permission to issue them; and this was granted, subject to certain stipulations."

Leaving the runs, to glance at a still more gloomy subject—the Forgeries upon the Bank—we commence with an anecdote of

THE FIRST FORGED NOTE.

"The day on which a forged note was first presented at the Bank of England forms a memorable era in its history. For sixty-four years the establishment had circulated its paper with freedom; and, during this period, no attempt had been made to imitate it. He who takes the initiative in a new line of wrong doing, has more than the simple act to answer for; and to Richard William Vaughan, a Stafford linen draper, belongs the melancholy celebrity of having led the van in this new phase of crime, in the year 1758. The records of his life do not show want, beggary, or starvation urging him, but a simple desire to seem greater

than he was. By one of the artists employed, and there were several engaged on different parts of the notes, the discovery was made. The criminal had filled up to the number of twenty; and deposited them in the hands of a young lady to whom he was attached, as a proof of his wealth. There is no calculating how much longer Bank-notes might have been free from imitation had this man not shown with what ease they might be counterfeited. From this period forged notes became common. The faculty of imitation is so great, that, when the expectation of profit is added, there is little hope of restraining the destitute or the bad man from a career which adds the charm of novelty to the chance of gain. The publicity given to the fraud, the notoriety of the proceedings, and the execution of the forger, tended to excite that morbid sympathy, which, up to the present day, is evinced for any extraordinary criminal."

The records of the Forgeries are curiously striking, for many strange instances of "the fascinations of fraud;" they are worth reading, more especially to learn how retribution overtakes dishonesty in this world, and how vast an amount of ingenuity is wasted in deception—talent, which, if honestly employed, "could not fail to win wealth, repute, and the world's applause."

Prominent among these strange histories are Price's forgeries, which for a time startled the whole community; the organised deception on the Stock Exchange, almost unrivaled in the history of fraud: the forgeries of Fauntleroy; and the more recent cases of the Continental Conspiracy, and the Will Forgeries.

The Suspension of Cash Payments, and the great changes in the constitution of the Bank, are minutely detailed; and the author gives a very interesting *resume* of the Panic of 1825; of the Loans and Companies which ruined half England; and of the Railway Mania of the other year. All these narratives are amusing upon the surface of the stream; but the man of a reflective turn of mind will not fail to detect, in the under-current, countless instances of bare-weight honesty, cupidity, and callous fraud, disgraceful to man's nature, yet, to a certain extent, colourable "in the way of business." At the moment we write, there are thousands in this vast metropolis who, by sadening experience, can bear testimony to the truth of these remarks; and more especially to the besetting folly of the age, in its restlessness, insatiate love of gain, attempted to be concealed under the flimsy pretext of becoming enterprise and public spirit.

There is less in these volumes of *personnel* of those employed in the Bank than might be expected. Not the least attractive is the following account of

ABRAHAM NEWLAND.

"The name of Abraham Newland, that name by which the notes of the Bank were often indicated, is familiar to most readers. In 1807 he retired from the office of chief cashier, after a service of more than half a century. His last act was to decline the pension which the liberality of the directors offered. The same year he died; and, as a specimen of the fortunes which were occasionally amassed in the service of the establishment, it may be mentioned that his property amounted to £200,000, besides £1000 a-year landed estates. It must not be supposed that this was saved from his salary. During the whole of Mr. Newland's career, the loans, which, during the war, were made almost yearly, and, occasionally, oftener, proved very prolific. A certain amount of them was always reserved for the cashier's office (one Parliamentary Report names £100,000); and, as they generally came out at a premium, the profits were great. The family of the Goldsmiths, then the leaders of the Stock Exchange, contracted for many of these loans, and to each of them he left £500, to purchase a mourning ring. From some remarks in the papers it may be gathered that the large funds of Mr. Newland were occasionally lent to these gentlemen, to assist their varied speculations. It was also the subject of frequent allusion in the pamphlets of the period; and, as those who know the least are frequently the most confident, there was not much ceremony used in the strictures passed upon Mr. Abraham Newland."

We have left ourselves but little room to speak of the internal economy of the Bank, and the progressive ingenuity by which its management has been reduced to almost unerring certainty. This portion of the work presents very superior claims to our admiration—more especially "the internal alterations of the Bank" between 1839 and 1845. Such are Mr. Ray Smees's simplification of the working of the Dividend Warrant, and the Cheque Office, by which the work of the latter is more effectually accomplished by two principals and seven clerks, than by three principals and twenty-one clerks. The success of this important check on the payment of the National Debt, with all the intricacies involved in 600,000 warrants, led Mr. Smees to remodel the whole circulation department of the Bank, by a simple scheme, which, in one instance, reduced the number of clerks employed from fifty to eight. After remodelling the whole of the Post Bill Office, Mr. Smees applied himself to the alteration of the National Debt Department. Mr. Francis states:—

"Success produced confidence; and the proposition which followed for an entire alteration in the management of the National Debt, almost involved in its failure or success the payment of the dividends at the appointed time to the public creditor. Looking calmly back on the magnitude of this transaction, it appears singular to reflect on the confidence reposed in Mr. Smees. It is impossible to magnify the greatness of the operation, for the balance of 600,000 accounts was to be procured by it, and it is impossible to deal with anything more extensive than the National Debt of England. The confidence was, however, absolute; and success justified the confidence."

The Machinery of the Bank is summarily described. The Weighing Machine has been already illustrated in our pages. Less known is

THE BANK-NOTE PRINTING MACHINERY, &c.

"The new machinery for printing the notes, which was introduced by Mr. Oldham—the invention of whom has been employed by the Austrian and Irish, no less than by the English Bank—is well worthy of a visit, but would be uninteresting to delineate. Its effect may be described in the assertion that the power formerly employed by the mechanic in pulling a note is now exerted by the steam-engine. The machines by which the Bank notes are numbered on the dexter and the sinister halves, each bearing the same figures, have been used in the establishment for nearly fifty years, and are the patents of Bramah and Co. The principle, like every other intricacy when it is explained, is very simple, and may be summed up in the words that, as soon as a note is printed, and the handle reversed to take it out and put another in its place, a steel spring which is attached to the handle, alters the number to that which should follow. The whole of the printing of the Bank is executed within its walls; the ruling machines are the simple ones generally in use; the presses are those invented by Cowper, and are so well known that no description is required. By the appendix it may be seen that the Bank commenced business with fifty-four assistants, the salaries of whom amounted to £4350. The total number employed at present is upwards of nine hundred, and their salaries exceed £210,000. The curiosities of the Bank are few. It possesses, however, a collection of ancient coins, which, with the exceptions of those of the British Museum and of Paris, is perhaps the finest in Europe. Visitors are occasionally shown some notes for large amounts, which have passed between the Bank and Government; but to the antiquarian there are not many attractive objects. In the early history of the establishment any person in possession of a Bank note might demand only part of its amount, and the same plan might be resorted to with the same note until the whole of the sum due upon it was absorbed. Some of these are still shown; on the last which came in there was only sixpence to receive."

The traditions of the Bank, as Mr. Francis calls them, present some extraordinary rackings of human cunning, all which a little honesty might have saved. Such are the stories of Stolen Notes: For example, a Jew having purchased twenty thousand pounds' worth of notes of a felon banker's clerk, the Jew, in six months, presented them at the Bank, and demanded payment; this was refused, as the bills had been stolen. The Jew, who was a wealthy and energetic man, then deliberately went to the Exchange, and asserted publicly that the Bank had refused to honour their own bills for £20,000; that their credit was gone; their affairs in confusion; that they had stopped payment. The Exchange wore every appearance of alarm; the Hebrew showed the notes to corroborate his assertion; he declared they had been remitted to him from Holland: his statement was believed. He then declared he would advertise the refusal of the Bank; information reached the Directors, and a messenger was sent to inform the holder that he might receive the cash in exchange for the notes. The fact is, the law could not hinder the holder of the notes from interpreting the refusal that was made of payment as he pleased—for instance, as a pretext to gain time, and belief in this would have created great alarm; all which the Directors foresaw; though this was at an early period, when the reputation of the Company was not so firmly established as at the present time.

The runs upon the Bank are equally interesting: not the least remarkable was that created by the Duke de Choiseul, during the American war, who employed French emissaries, when the Bank bullion was low, to get up a run upon its coffers: this they did in malignant style, and in a few hours, the whole City was in motion! Volumes of paper were presented, and gold received in exchange; but, the Directors grew alarmed as the panic spread, and the efforts of the national enemy seemed prospering. Time was necessary to collect specie, and people were employed day and night to coin money. The fever lasted nine days; but, all demands were met, and the scheme of the Duke de Choiseul was not

so firmly established as at the present time.

Of Lost Notes there are some entertaining narratives. Thus, in 1740, a Bank Director lost a £30,000 Bank note, which he was persuaded had fallen from the chimney-piece of his room into the fire. The Bank Directors gave the loser a second bill, upon his agreement to restore the first bill, should it ever be found, or to pay the money itself, should it be presented by any stranger.

"About thirty years afterwards," says Mr. Francis, "the director having been long dead, and his heirs in possession of his fortune, an unknown person presented the lost bill at the Bank, and demanded payment. It was in vain that they mentioned to this person the transaction by which that bill was annulled; he would not listen to it; he maintained that it had come to him from abroad, and insisted upon immediate payment. The note was payable to bearer; and the thirty thousand pounds were paid him. The heirs of the director would not listen to any demands of restitution; and the Bank was obliged to sustain the loss. It was discovered afterwards that an architect having purchased the director's house, had taken it down, in order to build another upon the same spot, had found the note in the crevice of the chimney, and made his discovery an engine for robbing the Bank."

We conclude with a fair specimen of the style of the work:

"The interior arrangements of the Bank of England are not the least remarkable part of its economy. The citizen who passes it on his way to his counting-house; the merchant who considers it as an edifice where he gets his bills discounted or lodges his bullion for security; and the banker who regards it in his daily visits only as a place to issue the various notices that interest him, look on it with an indifferent eye. Even to the stranger its external appearance is almost lost, in contemplating the nobler structure which looks down upon it. But to visit its various offices, to enter into the mode in which its affairs are conducted, and to witness the almost unerring regularity of its transactions, cannot fail to excite admiration. Within that building, occupying a few feet less than three acres, is the remarkable regularity and precision which has procured from states-

men and political economists, from merchants and from bankers, the highest and most complimentary eulogiums. In its management all that capital can command, or intellect devise, is introduced. The machinery of Manchester, on a small scale, may here be witnessed. The steam engine performs its work with an intelligence almost human, as by it the notes are printed, and the numbers registered, to guard against fraud. When the spectator passes from building to building, and marks each place devoted to its separate uses, yet all of them links in on chain, he cannot fail to be affected with the grandeur of the body which can command so extensive a service."

There is an Appendix to the work; it contains, *inter alia*, a reprint of a short account of the Bank of England, from a rare pamphlet, published in 1695, by Mr. Michael Godfrey, who co-operated with Paterson in establishing the Bank, and who was killed by a cannon-ball, in the trenches at the siege of Namur, while he was attending upon the King. "Tradition states," says Mr. Francis, "that Mr. Godfrey's remains, which were buried in the churchyard of St. Christopher-le-Stocks were disinterred, to make room for the enlargement of that prosperous Establishment in which he once felt so deep an interest, and in the service of which he may be said to have fallen."

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION. Fifteenth Year. NEW PARLIAMENT. By C. R. DODD, Esq. Whittaker and Co.

It may be somewhat late in the day to describe the plan of this very useful Manual; but, for the satisfaction of such of our readers as may not be aware of its comprehensiveness, and conciseness in conveying a vast amount of information likely to be of use, we will glance at the contents.

The First Part comprises the Members of the House of Lords, their ages, marriages, residences, offices, church patronage, political prejudices, &c.; the Representative Peers of Scotland, and Peers who are minors. The Second Section consists of a sort of Parliamentary Glossary, explaining Parliamentary Terms and Proceedings. This must be very serviceable to persons unacquainted with Parliamentary phrases. For example: "A Bill to be read this day six months," "Accepting the 'Chiltern Hundreds,'" "Vacant Seats," &c. Some "Correspondence" will thank us for this hint. The Third Part contains the House of Commons, locally arranged, with the numbers polled at the last contested Elections, the Population of each place, the Registered Electors, Ten-Pound Houses, the names of the Unsuccessful Candidates printed in italics, &c. In the Fourth Part is a Personal Arrangement of the House of Commons, like that of the Lords; with the addition of their Political Pledges, their Professional Pursuits, the Clubs to which they belong, Notices of their Public Lives—in short, an outline memoir of each.

In this New Edition, Mr. Dodd shows us some significant results of the late election. Thus, we find 223 persons who had no seats in the House of Commons at the period of its dissolution have been returned to the New Parliament—a larger amount of change than has taken place since the election of the first Reformed Parliament. The changes in the composition of the House of Commons are—a *greater number* of Railway Directors, Engineers, and Contractors; Barristers, Merchants, Retail Tradesmen, Political Writers, and Lecturers; and a *smaller number* of Naval and Military Officers, persons connected with noble families, and country gentlemen—than on any occasion within fifteen years. The record of the Pledges exacted by electors is another new feature in Mr. Dodd's work; by which readers may anticipate divisions on great public questions, &c. However, the changed composition of the New Parliament is the most striking novelty.

During the fifteen years of Mr. Dodd's labours, there have been six Administrations formed, five Parliaments elected, and four dissolved. In his Preface, the Author complains,

THE CALLEDONIAN RAILWAY.



THE CENTRAL STATION, COURT-SQUARE, CARLISLE.

all heavy and expensive works, and, at the same time, secured easy curves and gradients; and this in a country apparently presenting the most formidable irregularities of surface. The whole of the works, also, have been executed in a most substantial manner, the embankment, slopes, &c., being all thoroughly

finished. These works reflect the utmost credit upon the contractors, the Messrs. Stephenson.

The company on the 9th inst. were regaled with a sumptuous collation, in the

large room of the Beattock Station, which was tastefully decorated with flags

evergreens, &c.; and the afternoon was passed in great harmony—auspicious of the success of the Caledonian Railway.

Our Engravings show the Carlisle Station, the Esk and Dryfe Sands Viaducts, and Woodhouse Tower, a picturesque ruin, sixteen miles from Carlisle.



THE DRYFE SANDS VIADUCT.



WOODHOUSE TOWER.



THE ESK VIADUCT, SKIDDAW IN THE DISTANCE.

SEPTEMBER.

MAY of the Autumn ! blythe September ! thou Comest with boon and blessing to mankind, Crocus and dahlia grace thy swarthy brow, And the groves ring with sweetest notes, combined To welcome thee. Thrush, black-bird, woodlark find Again their voices, pouring their wild song Through searing leaves high rustling to the wind, The Boreal breeze now waving keen and strong. Away ! blythe month ! far o'er the heather hills Thou boundest, where the whirring of the grouse Invites the fatal shot—or by the rills Loved by the snipe—or where the partridge house Their young amid the stubble. There thy voice Resounding, bids the sportsman's heart rejoice.

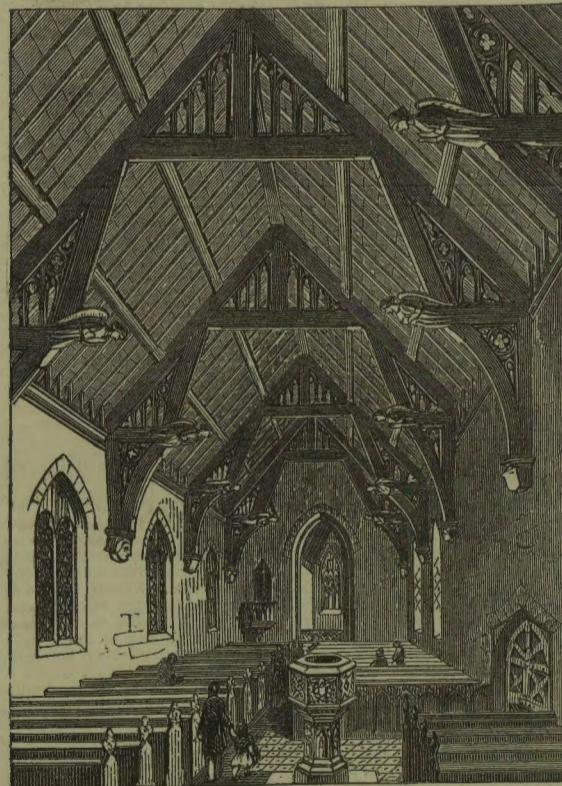
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, LANGTON, NEAR HORNCASTLE.

THE erection of this edifice presents a very interesting, as well as important, instance of Church Extension, which we have much satisfaction in commemorating in our columns, in the assurance that the wider such "good works" are known, the more beneficial will be the result to society in general. There are, also, some peculiarities in this construction which call for special notice; it has, indeed, been raised by many hands, and contributed from the individual wealth of the district.

The new Church has been erected from the designs of Mr. Stephen Lewin, architect. It is beautifully situate in the parish of Langton, near Horncastle, not far from Woodhall Spa. The locality possesses some romantic interest; the spot called the Tower on the Moor, and ancient ruins of Kirkstead Church, lying at a short distance.

The building was commenced in March, 1845; Sir Henry Dymoke, Bart., Chairman of the Committee, laying the corner-stone. It is in the Perpendicular style, and comprises in plan, a south porch, nave, and chancel; a small pulpit, and vestry turret, and western bell-gable. It has a high-pitched roof, surmounted with the floriated symbol of our faith. The ashlar-stone is from Ancaster; that for the wall, given by Mr. Turner, of Stoke, has been dug from the ruins of Stixwold Abbey; so that the material is now only restored to holy purposes.

The interior, which we have engraved, is of impressive design. It is open to the roof, the tie-beams springing from each stone corbel, bearing alternately sculptured angels' heads, and armorial shields; whilst the two corbels in the chancel bear the heads of the Queen and an Archbishop. The pulpit is of Caen stone, richly sculptured: it was given, with the stall-heads, by the architect, Mr. Lewin. The seats are open, and, as well as the other wood-work, are stained dark oak. The "holy table" is the gift of Richard Ellison, Esq., of Sudbrooke; and the communion service is the present of Lady and Miss Dymoke.



ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, LANGTON.

The font, which is very handsome, is, also, a gift. The east window of the chancel has three lights of stained glass, by Ward and Nixon: the figures being those of St. Peter, St. James, and St. John, with their characteristic symbols. The cost of this window, it is hoped, will be defrayed by the sale of lithographed views of the interior and exterior of the Church, drawn by the Rev. Charles Terrot, Rector of Wisington.

The cost of the building is to be otherwise defrayed by public subscription, aided by a grant of the Church Building Society. All the sittings, 200 in number, are free, and unappropriated. The Rev. Edward Walter, the Rector of the mother church, has given, with the necessary consents, ten acres of land belonging to the living, for sites for the church, a school-house, and a parsonage, and for glebe to the clergyman. Mr. Walter has, also, charged his own living with an annual payment of £20 towards the endowment; and the reverend gentleman's zeal and liberality can scarcely be too highly commended.

The Church was consecrated on Tuesday week, when the Bishop of the diocese preached an appropriate discourse. During the reading of the offertory sentences, a collection was made, from seat to seat, by Sir H. Dymoke, and T. Brailsford, Esq., the amount of which, inclusive of £5 sent by Robert Vyner, Esq., of Gantby, was £54 1s. 7½d. After the blessing, the Bishop, accompanied by the Arch-deacon, the Committee, the officiating and other clergy, perambulated the churchyard. The proper prayers were then offered, a psalm was sung, the blessing given, and the whole ceremony concluded.

The Lord Bishop, Sir H. Dymoke, the Committee, with the greater number of the clergy and visitors, then retired to the Hotel, to partake of a collation, provided by Mr. Tweed.

HEADS OF THE MONTHS.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.



DESTRUCTION OF LANERCOST PRIORY, CUMBRIA.

THE lovers of architectural antiquities will learn with regret that, very early on the morning of the 4th inst., a great part of the roof of Lanercost Priory fell in with a loud crash, bearing everything down with it.

This venerable ruin is situated at the foot of the vale that descends from Naworth Castle, at a short distance from the banks of the Irthing. It was originally an Augustine monastery, founded by William de Vallibus, in 1169. It was frequently visited by Edward I., and partly destroyed by fire in 1296; but was restored, and continued to flourish till the Dissolution; and in the time of Edward VI. was granted to Thomas, Lord Dacre. Few vestiges of the monastic buildings remained; though originally sufficiently extensive to become the residence of Edward I. during one of his Scotch expeditions. Part of the structure was used as a farm-house, and some portion of the cemetery had been converted into gardens. The gate of the burial-ground was a fine semicircular arch. The church was in the conventional form, with a low tower, embrasured. The portal at the west entrance consisted of numerous mouldings, supported by pilasters, with plain capitals and bases. This part of the structure has been fitted up as a parochial church; but the other parts were open, and exposed to the weather. Round the upper part of the edifice was a colonnade, with pointed arches, supported on single pillars; and most of the windows were tall and narrow.

The principal materials for this edifice are supposed to have been obtained from the Roman wall, which passes within a short distance. The manuscript chronicle of Lanercost, deposited in the British Museum, mentions the election of a Prior about the middle of the fourteenth century, whose name was Thomas de Hextoldsham, a man of such worldly

conduct, that, besides the oath of canonica obedience, he was obliged by the Bishop to make a solemn promise not to frequent public hunttings, nor to keep so large a pack of hounds as he formerly had done.

DEATH OF LADY CHARLOTTE HOMAN.—This lady died on the 12th inst., at Drumroe, Sir W. J. Homan's seat, in the county of Waterford. Her Ladyship was only surviving daughter of the late Marquis of Bute and the Hon. Charlotte Jane Windon, eldest daughter and co-heir of Herbert, last Viscount Windon, and was born July 16, 1771, and married, June 13, 1797, Sir W. J. Homan, Bart.

THE EMBARRASSEMENTS OF THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.—Towards the end of last month, an execution was put in Buckingham House for a sum of £20,000, for which a verdict had been obtained at the last assizes at Devizes. This was immediately followed by other executions in Stowe, Wotton, and Avington (the house in Chandos-street being occupied by the Austrian Embassy). The total amount of the Duke's debts is stated at between £1,750,000 and £1,800,000. It is reported that there are no less than sixteen executions in the town mansion of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, at the suit of various creditors, whose debts are from £50,000 downwards. The officers of the Sheriff of Buckinghamshire have failed in almost all their stratagems for gaining admission to the Duke's residence at Stowe Park. The extensive property at Abington, Winchester, belonging to the Duke, is also in the possession of the Sheriff of Hampshire, at the suit of numerous creditors. Opposed to the executions of the *bona fide* creditors, a number of claims have been set up under the Interpleader Act, by the Duke's relatives and others, who insist that the greater portion of the valuable paintings, plate, &c., belong to them. The Judge, at Chambers, before whom all these cases have been heard, has recommended the Sheriffs to delay the sales until an issue can be tried to set at rest the disputed claims. Messrs. Currie, Woodgate, and Williams, the solicitors, state that the whole of the Duke of Buckingham's interest in his real and personal property was purchased by the Marquis of Chandos for considerably more than its value in May last. The deed of conveyance and assignment was regularly registered in Middlesex and Ireland; and immediate notice was given to all parties then having claims upon, or being in any way connected with, the property, to the parish officers of the several parishes, and to the Sheriffs of Middlesex, Hampshire, and Buckinghamshire.



LANERCOST PRIORY, FROM ELVAN.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Wide Awake."—1. The Black Knight, in the position sent, gives legal check to the adverse King. 2. Echec au Roi. 3. It is a warning to the King or Sheik of his being in danger, that he may defend or remove himself.
 "A. H. D."—Certer, a King can Castle after he has been checked. Get the "Chess-Player's Handbook," and familiarize yourself with all these things, before you attempt to play a game.
 "C. E. R."—The promised novelties will be very acceptable, but be sure of their correctness before you send them.
 "A Constant Reader."—You must retract the moves to the point where the first check was given by White; and, if then, Black cannot evade that check, he is of course checkmated.
 "A. Z. B. Y."—In Enigma 104, the White Queen must stand on her Kt 4th. Thanks for the Problem, which we hope you have thoroughly examined. The condition "without Queening" is very objectionable.
 Solutions for "F. P." "W. J." "E. T." (191), "Darapli" "J. R. S." "Carloca" "W. T. F." "R. M." "Miles" "T. G." "W. H. C." and "E. G. D." are correct. Those by "E. T." Leeds (190); "Photo-Chess," "Dux" and "M. N. O." are wrong.
 "W. H. C."—In Enigma 203, by "C. H. S." the Black Queen is omitted. She should stand on her 4th square.

* Any Amateur desirous of playing a Game of Chess by Correspondence, may hear of an opponent by addressing "C. E. R." 7, York-place, Clifton, Bristol.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 190.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt takes Kt	K takes R (best)	3. P to K 4th (ch)	K takes P
2. K to B 6th	P to Q 8th (queen-ing)	4. B to Q 6th	(check mate)

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 191.

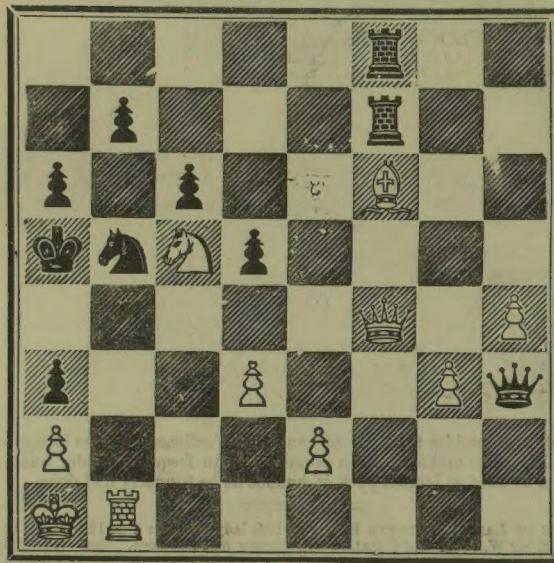
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 4th (ch)	K takes R	4. Kt mates at K B 3rd, or Q B 2nd,	
2. P to Q 2B 4th	Q to Q R 5th or (a)	according to Black's last move.	
3. Kt to Q Kt 5th (ch) Q or B takes Kt			

PROBLEM, NO. 192.

By A. LICHTENSTEIN.

White playing first to mate in five moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

TWO GAMES PLAYED IN A MATCH BETWEEN MR. E. CRONHELM, OF HALIFAX, AND MR. JOHN RHODES, OF LEEDS.

WHITE (Mr. J. R.)	BLACK (Mr. E. C.)	WHITE (Mr. J. R.)	BLACK (Mr. E. C.)
1. K P two	Q B P two	19. K B P takes P	B takes K Kt P
2. K B P two	Q Kt to B 3d	20. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
3. K Kt to B 3d	K P one	21. Kt to K 2d (d)	Kt takes K P (e)
4. Q B P one	Q P two	22. P takes Kt	R takes K
5. K P one	K B P one	23. Kt takes R	Q takes Kt
6. Q P two	Q B to Q 2d	24. R to Q B 2d	Q to K 4th
7. K B to K 2d	Q B P takes P	25. R to Q B 7th	H to K Kt 3d
8. Q B P takes P	K B to K 2d	26. Q to Q B 3d	K B P one
9. Castles	K B P ones (a)	27. B to K 2d	B to K 5th
10. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q R P one	28. B to K 3d	B takes B
11. Q R P one	K Kt to K R 3d	29. Q takes B	Q takes K P
12. Q B to K 3d	K Kt to K Kt 5th	30. R to O B 6th	K R P two (f)
13. Q B to K B 2d	Kt takes B	31. K R P one	Q to K 6th (ch)
14. E takes Kt	Q K P two	32. Q takes Q	P takes Q
15. Q Kt P two	Q R to Q B sq	33. R takes K P	Q P one
16. Q to K B sq	Castles (b)	34. R to K 4th	K to K 2d
17. K B to B sq (c)	Q B to K sq	35. R takes Q P	P to K 7th (g)
18. Q to Q 3rd	K Kt to P two	White resigns.	

(a) Better, perhaps, to have left the Pawn alone, and played K Kt to R 3d.

(b) Steady and well played by both parties up to this point.

(c) The object of this move is not apparent. We should have thought playing K to R sq preparatory to a demonstration with the Pawns on that side would have been more to the purpose.

(d) This costs the game.

(e) Black speedily avails himself of the slip his opponent was guilty of in the preceding move.

(f) Was this necessary? It looks like lost time.

(g) This is finished off quite in the style of an adept, and fittingly terminates an interesting and cleverly-conducted game.

WHITE (Mr. E. C.)	BLACK (Mr. J. R.)	WHITE (Mr. E. C.)	BLACK (Mr. J. R.)
1. K P two	K P two	22. B to K 5th	R to K sq
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	23. K R to K sq	K R to Kt sq
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	24. Q P one	K to Q B sq
4. Q B P one	K Kt to B 3d	25. K Kt P one	K to Q 2d
5. Q P two	P takes P	26. K to Q 2d	Kt to Q Kt 6th
6. K P one	Q P two	27. B to K 4th	Kt to Q B 4th
7. P takes Kt (a)	P takes B	28. R takes R	R takes K
8. P takes Kt P	Q to K 2d (ch)	29. B to K 3d	Kt to Q 6th (ch)
9. Q B to K 3d	R to K Kt sq	30. K to B 2d	R to K 4th
10. P takes P	K B to Q Kt 5th	31. R to Q Kt sq (b)	Q R P one
11. Q Kt to B 3d	R takes P	32. R to Q Kt sq (b)	K P Kt one
12. K R to K B sq	Q B to K 5th	33. K to Q 2d (c)	R takes Q P
13. K R P one	B takes Kt	34. K to Q B 2d	Q R P one
14. Q takes B	Castles	35. R to K B sq (d)	R to K 4th
15. Castles	B takes Kt	36. Q B to Q B sq	Q R P one
16. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K to K 5th	37. K Kt P one	K takes B
17. P takes B	Q to Q R 6th (ch)	38. R takes Kt	Q R P one
18. K to Q 2d	Q takes Q R P (ch)	39. R to Q R sq	K R P one
19. Q to Q B 2d	Q takes Q (ch)	40. R takes P	R to K 4th
20. K takes Q	K R P two	41. R to Q 4th	Q Kt P one
21. K B to Q 5th	Kt to Q R 4th	42. R to Q R sq	R takes P
22. R to Q R sq	Kt to Q R sq (ch)	43. R to Q sq (ch)	K to K 3d
White resigns.			

(a) This is opposed to the advice of the best authorities, who recommend—7. B to Q Kt 5th. (b) To Q R 4th was preferable, we think.

(c) The object of this is quite unfathomable.

(d) White has no defined purpose. He is so inextricably locked up that he can only make these futile efforts to beguile the time until the inevitable Mate arrives.

CHESS ENIGMAS.*

No. 207.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K B 7th	K P two	Kt at K B 5th	K R to K sq
Q at K Kt 7th	Q Kt to B 3d	Kts at Q Kt 3d and 6th	K R to Kt sq
R at K 8th	Q at K R 7th	Ps at K Kt 5th, Q Ps at K R 3d, K Kt 5th and Q 5th	Ps at K R 2d, K 7th, Ps at K R 5th and Q Kt 3rd
R at Q B 6th	R at K 8th	B 4th and Q Kt 2d, K 7th, and Q 5th	B at K R 2d

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 208.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K R 2nd	B at K R 2nd	B at K R 3d	Kts at K Kt 3d and 6th
Q at K R sq	Q at K R 7th	Ps at K Kt 5th, Q Ps at K R 3d, K Kt 5th and Q 5th	Ps at K R 2d, K 7th, Ps at K R 5th and Q Kt 3rd
R at Q B 7th	R at K 8th	B 4th and Q Kt 2d, K 7th, and Q 5th	B at K R 2d
B at Q 6th	B at K 8th	B at K R 2d	B at K R 2d

White to play and mate in three moves.

* From the "Hundert Schachkunstspiele," by A. Lichtenstein, just published at Berlin.

FLYING SHEETS FROM OUR TRAVELLING CONTRIBUTOR.

MUNICH, Sept. 17.

Although I thus date from this pleasant city, the metropolis of the Fine Arts of Germany, and, moreover, the place, next to Vienna, where the people best understand how to enjoy life, this present letter will not be concerning Munich. Having arrived here only yesterday, of course there has not yet been time to penetrate beneath the mere surface of this rich mine of the mind's most precious ores. A few impressions of my route, however, may not be without interest, more especially to any of your readers who may now or hereafter meditate a visit in this direction.

Travellers from London to Munich usually adopt one of two routes. After making their way through Belgium, and up the Rhine, they either strike off at Frankfurt, and pass by Wurzburg and Nuremberg, to Donauwörth (on the Danube), where the railroad to Munich at present commences; or they avail themselves of the Duke of Baden's railway as far as Carlsruhe, travelling thence by eilwagen by Stuttgart and Ulm to Augsburg, where they take the rail to Munich. Of the two, the latter is the shortest, presenting at the same time the greatest interest; but the distance you have to travel by eilwagen is enormous; while for those who post, the expense is great, and the inconvenience not much less, so wretchedly bad is the posting system in those districts.

I took another route—one which appears on the map to be a roundabout one, but which is in reality more pleasant and cheap, besides embracing a greater variety of scenery, character, and "sights," than the other. By that route, and with the friendly aid of railroads, steam-boats, a small dose of eilwagen (of which always the less the better), and a little German, which, unlike other "knowledge," is not with these good-natured people a "dangerous thing," I found myself yesterday at Munich, having undergone scarcely any fatigue, having expended so little money that I am fairly astonished; and, better than all, having been constantly delighted with every variety of interesting objects, including a glimpse of France, a temporary sojourn in Switzerland, and a journey through the most Bavarian part of Bavaria. If others do the same, they will not find reason to be disappointed at the choice.

A good first stage is from Frankfort (which, by the way, is alive with character just now, pending the periodical fair) to Heidelberg, which you reach in three hours, by trains which start every three hours, from six in the morning till six in the evening—the latter part of your journey being through the lovely valley of the Neckar. Well, of course, at Heidelberg you see those magnificent views, from the town, of the glorious Castle, almost unrivaled in Europe for its romantic situation; and from the Castle, of the town—a view of mingled grandeur and beauty, commanding mountain, valley, plain, and stream; and, in the distance, Mannheim on the one side; while, on the other, the Rhine, to the eye only a fine line of silver, winds a tortuous course beneath the mountains, whose outline, now bold, now softly undulating, forms the background of the picture. And, while exploring the subterranean wonders of the Castle itself, remember well to mark a fair demoiselle who shows you the memorable sun. Should it be on Sunday, or a fete day, she will be simply arrayed in white, and devoid of all meretricious ornament to set off her natural grace and beauty; and this last consists less in mere uniformity or perfection of feature, than in the charm of an expressive countenance, in which intelligence and modesty combine to please. Further, you will discover that she is wholly unconscious of possessing any particular attraction; that she is well read, not merely in the poets and authors of her native Germany, but also in some of those of France and England, especially in Shakespere; that she is at once virtuous and intelligent; that she speaks French like a Parisian and German, with the accent and pronunciation of a Hanoverian; and that at present her highest ambition is to render herself perfect in the habit of speaking English—a language which, self-taught, she has learned to read.

Again taking the rail, a pleasant ride of nearly three hours through a very pretty country, quite a garden in its richness and picturesqueness, and occupied by, to all appearance, a thriving and contented people, brings you to the famed Baden-Baden, which is worth seeing, if only to note that, although nature has done everything for the place, making it picturesque and cheerful, yet there reigns over it a cold, almost cheerless air, in spite of its amusements, fine buildings, and splendid hotels. This is chiefly to be attributed to the evil example of the English visitors; too potential, unfortunately, with foreigners also, by which the society of a place honoured with their patronage becomes slighted by pride and ostentation, and is a focus of attraction to a crowd of slavish and fuisome extortions.

At Baden-Baden, you pay twice as much for your dinner, for instance, as you do elsewhere; in all other things in the same proportion; and it is a great mistake to suppose that they are any better. But, worse than all, is the substitution of a disgusting servility, which, nevertheless, grins covertly at your egotistical folly, for that homely, friendly kindness with which I have met invariably in every country at the inns not frequented by the English, and which strives while you stay at the place, to regard you as almost a guest. For my part, I always seek, when it is possible, for an inn used solely by the natives; and I have never yet been disappointed, either as to the fare or as to

North Western, 159; Ditto, £10 (M. & B.), A., 9s.; Ditto, £10 (M. & B.), C., 5; London and South Western, 59; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1s discount; Midland, 114s; Ditto, £40 Shares, 43s; Ditto, £50 Shares, 11s; Newcastle and Berwick, New, 7s; North British, 26s; Ditto, Half Shares, 13; Ditto, Quarters, 5; Ditto Thirds, 1s; North Staffordshire, 9; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 7s; Scottish Central, 25s; Shropshire Union, 1s; South Eastern and Dover, 31s xd; Ditto, No. 1, 19 xd; Ditto, No. 2, 12 xd; Ditto, No. 3, 10s; Ditto, No. 4, 4s; York and Newcastle, 34s; Ditto, Extension, 14s; Ditto, Preference, 10s; Boulogne and Amiens, 13s; Northern of France, 10s; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3s xi; Paris and Rouen, 35; British North American Joint Stock Bank, 44s.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Directors of the Bank of England made a step towards relaxation yesterday, by announcing that paper with 60, instead of 30 days to run, would be done at the minimum rate of 5s per cent. The English Market was quiet, with a slightly upward tendency. Consols closed at 85s to 86 for Money, and 86s to 1s for Account. India quoted 238 to 236, upon the news from China transpiring. In the Foreign Market there was nothing of importance; and the principle topic of conversation in the Share Market was the result arrived at by the Liverpool deputation. The gentlemen from Liverpool may, however, spare themselves further trouble. The end sought will be arrived at by a more potent opposition than a deputation, by the impracticability of finding either calls, labour, or material to carry out one half the schemes sanctioned by Parliament.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. JOHNSTON, Liverpool, flour-dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. C. VAUGHAN, Eastcheap, fruit-merchant. J. HYAMS, Jewry-street, Aldgate, watch-manufacturer. E. SCOTT, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, innkeeper. J. LEWER, Fratton-path, Southampton, carpenter. J. WOSPEL, High-street, Shoreditch, cabinet-maker. G. HALL, Trowes Newton, Norfolk, builder. J. G. JACKSON, Newcastle-street, Strand, and of Cour de Guise, Calais, manufacturer of ornamental papers. W. EVANS, Derby, lamp-manufacturer. G. SMALL, Coventry, draper. J. E. GARDINER, Birmingham, provision-merchant. D. PRATT and J. FINNEMORE, Birmingham, steel-pon manufacturers. C. F. COTTERILL and W. H. HILL, Walsall, Staffordshire, merchants. J. J. DAY, Liverpool, ship-broker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. HOLMES, Beattock, Dumfries-shire, innkeeper. GEMMELL, BROTHERS, and Co., Glasgow, merchants. D. CAMPBELL, Dunald, innkeeper. T. BAIRD and Co., Greenbank, Pollockshaws, Renfrewshire, dyers.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 24.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Kent.—The Right Hon. John Earl of Dartmouth to be Deputy Lieutenant; Sir M. Montefiore, Bart., to be Deputy Lieutenant; J. A. Warre, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

Northumberland, and Newcastle Yeomanry Cavalry: J. Anderson to be Cornet, vice A. Atkinson.

Prince Albert's Own Leicestershire Cavalry: Lieut. G. Palmer to be Captain; Cornet W. Brooks to be Captain-Lieutenant; Cornet E. L. Darwin to be Lieutenant; Cornet W. Marshall to be Lieutenant; Lord Bateman to be Cornet; the Rev. A. R. Harrison to be Chaplain.

ADMIRALTY, SEPT. 22.

The undermentioned promotions have this day taken place, consequent upon the death of Vice Admiral Sir Charles Dashwood, K.C.B.

Vice Admiral of the Blue Sir Charles Bullein, K.C.B., K.C.H., to be Vice Admiral of the White.

Rear Admiral of the Red Edward Hawker to be Vice Admiral of the Blue.

Rear Admiral of the White Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart., to be Rear Admiral of the Red.

Rear-Admiral of the Blue Sir William Henry Dillon, Knight, K.C.H., to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Captain John Pascoe to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

ADMIRALTY, SEPT. 24.

Corps of Royal Marines: In the Gazette of the 21st instant, notifying the appointment of Cadets Edward M'Arthur and Henry Howett to be Second Lieutenants, the former-named gentleman was placed first by mistake.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

A. TURNER, Huddersfield, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

T. K. THOMPSON, Great Tower-street, wholesale grocer. B. STOCK, Margate, innkeeper. J. ROSS, Great Tower-street, grocer. J. J. CRASKE, Suffolk, linen-draper. J. W. DYER, Middle-street, Clerkenwell, cheesemonger. W. PINEGAR, Walsall, innkeeper. W. L. SYMES, Ashton-under-Lyne, grocer. T. S. and W. TOWNSEND, Liverpool, drapers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. SHAW and SON, Dundee, merchants. J. H. CREIGH, Edinburgh, insurance broker. W. and T. GEMMELL and CO., Glasgow, merchants. J. LANG and CO., Greenock, merchants. J. and J. GLEGBORN, Edinburgh, woollen drapers. A. M'GILVRAY, Paisley, drapers.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th inst., the Marchioness of Bradford, of a daughter.—On the 19th inst.,—On the Countess of March, of a son.—On the 18th inst., Mrs. William Palmer, of a daughter.—On the 17th inst., at Ancoats, Norwood, Mrs. John Blegg, of a son.—On the 19th inst., the lady of W. Vesalius Pettigrew, Esq., of a daughter.—At Tunbridge-wells, the wife of the Rev. Benjamin Frederick Smith, of a daughter.—At East Sheen, Surrey, Mrs. Thomas Nettlehouse, of a son.—At Chilwell Hall, Notts, the wife of T. B. Charlton, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles Campbell McCallum, Esq., to Maria Louisa, eldest daughter of Richard Kirkman Lane, Esq.—At Kirby-under-Dale, Yorkshire, Henry Linwood Strong, Esq., to Fanny Louisa, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. H. D. Erskine and the late Lady Harriet Erskine.—At Blodot Church, Norfolk, the Rev. John William Clapcott, B.A., to Anna Theresa, eldest daughter of Captain Onslow, R.N.—At Godalming, the Rev. Christopher F. Cooke, to Lavina, third daughter of Samuel White, Esq.—At Derby, George Hall, Esq., to Julia, eldest daughter of Col. George Gawler, K.H.—At St. Pancras Church, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. E. H. Nelson, William Crosley, Esq., of Edinburgh, to Rosa Ann, second daughter of John Gandal, Esq., of Mecklenburgh-street, Mecklenburgh-square.

DEATHS.

At Sawston Hall, Cambridgeshire, Richard Huddleston, aged seventy-nine.—On the 18th inst., Jeremiah Lear, Esq., Lyminster, Sussex, in the eighty-third year of his age.—On the 8th inst., Jonathan Birch, Esq., aged 64, at the Palace of Bell Vue, near Berlin.—At Ryde, Mrs. John Strange.—At Elmers, Kingston-on-Thames, Augusta Georgina, relict of William Disney, Esq., aged 83.—On the 30th ult., at Maryborough, aged 112, Billy Alley, a remarkable character, who had, some years ago, been well known throughout the midland counties as a vendor of tracts. Decased was a native of the Liberty, in Dublin. He was present at Lord George Gordon's riot in London, being then a newsman.—On the 21st inst., in Upper Kennington-lane, in her fifteenth year, of consumption, Mary Jane, the second and youngest daughter of Mr. R. Palmer of Crane-court, Fleet-street.—At 40, Queen Ann-street, Mrs. Lecce, aged 93.—At Brompton-crescent, Mrs. Laking, widow of the late Francis Laking, aged 80.—At Leyton, Essex, in her 24th year, Emma Lucy, daughter of Robert Barclay, banker, London.—On the 22nd inst., Mrs. Ellen Mitchell, in the 84th year of her age.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Last Week of the Summer Season and the Present Company. On MONDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 27th, will be presented, with all its original splendour and effect, the Grand Spectacle of THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES, with other select Entertainments.—Mr.atty, in acknowledging the flattering patronage bestowed upon the Amphitheatre during his management, begs to inform his patrons that his Summer Season terminates on Saturday, October 2nd; and that the Winter Season of this Popular Place of Amusement will commence on Monday, October 4th, with an entirely New Dramatic Company. Mr. B. has also much pleasure in adding that he has succeeded in forming an engagement with Mr. W. West, late of this Theatre, and of the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane, under whose exclusive direction the vast productions of the Amphitheatre will be placed, on Monday, October 11th.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

A LECTURE ON THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES of a JET of STEAM, in reference to VENTILATION, &c., with Novel and Interesting Experiments, by DR. BACHHOFFNER, daily at Half-past Three. LECTURES on CHARACTER, with MUSICAL ILLUSTRATIONS, by Mr. J. RUSSELL, accompanied by Dr. Wallis on the Pianoforte, every Evening, at Eight o'clock except Saturdays. CHEMICAL LECTURES. The ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHES worked. Among the WORKING MODELS, explained Daily, is GALLOWAY'S APPARATUS for Ascending and Descending INCLINED PLANES on RAILWAYS. The beautiful OPTICAL EFFECTS include an ENTIRELY NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS. DIVING BELLS and DIVER, with EXPERIMENTS, &c. &c. Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

WALHALLA.—Production of a Splendid New Series of TABLEAUX.—Madame WARTON will appear in her original personation of VENUS RISING FROM THE SEA, LUTE PLAYER, &c., &c.—Madame Warton begs to inform Friends and the Public that she intends producing, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, A NIGHT WITH SHAKESPEARE, illustrating, by a splendid series of Tabloués, carefully selected, the works of the Immortal Bard; with New Appointments, Scenic Illustrations, and the Original Music. A Morning Performance at Three o'clock every Day. Evening Performance at Half-past Eight, Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s. Madam Warton begs to inform the Public and her Country Friends that she is in no way connected with any other Troop or Exhibition called the Walhalla, except that now open in Leicester-square London.

COMMERCIAL ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The only really Commercial Telegraph is that which may be used for all purposes without restriction, upon which terms Messrs. BRETT & LITTLE are prepared to GRANT LICENSES for their Electro-Telegraphic Converer.—For Tickets to inspect apply to BRETT & LITTLE, Farnham's Inn, London.

LAND and ESTATE OFFICES.—Messrs. MARSHALL and SMITH beg to notify that they are rearranging their Registers of Estates and Residences in Town and County for rental or disposal, and should feel honoured by being favoured with particulars from parties having properties for disposal. M. and S. would also invite parties seeking for Residence or Investment to inspect their current Registers. (No charge for Registration.) 25, Regent-street, Waterloo-place.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, 50, REGENT-STREET. ESTABLISHED 1807.

It is particularly notified to parties holding Policies in this Office, the renewals of which fall due at Michaelmas, that the same should be paid on or before the 14th of October. The Receipts are lying at the Head Office, and in the hands of the several Agents.

The Terms of the County Fire Office are highly advantageous to the Insured, and have secured to it a large share of public approbation. All claims are settled with promptitude and liberality. Full Particulars will be immediately furnished to parties applying personally, or by post, to the Head Office, or to any of its Agents, who are appointed in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Managing Director.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, pursuant to the Deed of Settlement, AN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of Tea or more Shares will be held at RADLEY'S NEW LONDON HOTEL, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of OCTOBER next, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving the Annual Accounts of the Company, and of Electing Four Directors in the room of Admirals Sir William Augustus Montagu, Sir Archer Denman Croft, Bart.; John Spurgeon, Esq.; William Wixow, Esq.; and One Auditor in the room of Thomas Geoffrey Williams, Esq., who go out by rotation, but who are eligible to be re-elected: also to consider and declare a bonus to the assured and an increased dividend to the proprietors, to alter the period of division of profits from seven to five years, to elect twelve additional Directors, and the existing Board for life, and to approve such other regulations as may be necessary on another society uniting with the Eagle Insurance Company.

By Order, HENRY P. SMITH, Actuary.

SEND EIGHT POSTAGE STAMPS, and by return, and Post Free, you will get a handsome Teaspoon of C. WATSON'S SOLID ALBATA PLATE, which is rapidly superseding all domestic uses; as it is equally sweet and handsome silver itself. This is the only substitute now sold; and, unlike plated goods of any kind, there is nothing to wear off, so that the more you rub and clean it, the better it will continue to look though it should be in daily use for fifty years. Don't be afraid to put it to any test, and then send your order. A full catalogue of prices, with patterns of every other article, will be inclosed with the Sample Spoon.—Address C. WATSON, 41 and 42, Barbican; and 16, Norton-folgate, London.

September 16, 1847.

PUBLICATIONS, &c.

LADIES GAZETTE OF FASHION for OCTOBER, price 1s, contains all the PARIS FASHIONS, and important Autum and Winter Dresses, given in no other Work. Four large Plates, 70 Figures, Patterns of 20 new Walking and Children's Dresses, 50 new Cloaks, Pelisses, Bonnets, Caps, &c., with Descriptions, Tales, &c. Sent post-free for 1s. 6d.—G. BERGER, Holywell-street, Strand, and all Booksellers and Newsagents.

THE TEN SWEDISH SONGS sung by Jenny Lind are all in the PIANISTA for October, No. 82, for 2s. All the other Songs sung by Jenny Lind are in No. 80 (with her Portrait, by Kenny Meadows). 8s to 8s, 2s. each No. All the Eleven Ethiopean Songs are in No. 77, for 2s. All Russell's Twenty Popular Songs in 7s and 2s. Pianista Office (first floor) 67, Paternoster-row. Catalogues gratis.

COINS of the ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS: History of the Succession of the Ancient Roman Emperors, with the Prices of their Coins, bearing their Dates and Mottos, is just published by P. WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins, 46, Strand, London, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d. Coins sent by post, Bought, Catalogued, &c.

TO LADIES WHO KNIT.—Will be published, on the 1st of October, the REGAL KNITTED COLLAR BOOK, with Illustrations. Edited by Mrs. DRESSER ROGERS. Price 6d. (Collars, fashionable in appearance and simple in construction)—London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and CO.; and DRESSER ROGERS, 101, Borough. To be had of all Berlin Warehouses.

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SKETCH FROM THE SALE OF SHAKESPERE'S HOUSE, AT THE AUCTION MART, SEPT. 16. 1847.

SALE OF SHAKESPERE'S HOUSE.

THIS characteristic Sketch of the anxious company at the Auction Mart, on Thursday week, will commemorate a very interesting scene—the Sale of the Birth-place of our great Dramatic Poet, whom

Neither man, nor muse, can praise too much.

Last week, we gave an outline of the proceedings. Amongst those in the room were Sir F. Madden, Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum; Mr. Amyot, Chairman of the London Committee; Dr. Thomson, Chairman of the Stratford Committee; Mr. P. Cunningham and Mr. Sheldon, Treasurers of the Committees of London and Stratford; Mr.

Wilkes; Mr. Payne Collier, Chairman of the General Meeting of Subscribers; Mr. Flower, Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. Butterworth, Mr. Halliwell, many members of the Shakespeare Society, and most of the resident members of the Committees interested in the subject.

The conditions of sale having been read, an offer of £1500 was then made, which was immediately advanced upon to £2000, by Mr. Butler, of Clapton. £2100 were then offered; and, after a slight pause, the following offer, on the part of the Stratford and London Shakespeare Committee, organised for the purchase of Shakespeare's House, was placed in the hands of Mr. Robins, by Mr. Peter Cunningham:—

SEPT. 16, 1847.—TO MR. ROBINS.—Sir: We, the undersigned, deputed by the United Committees of Stratford and London for raising subscriptions for the purchase of Shakespeare's House, hereby offer a bidding of £3000. The Committees having purchased another property, which really constitutes an integral portion of Shakespeare's House, have expended a considerable part of the amount already raised by public contribution; but, looking at the duty imposed upon them in undertaking to represent the feeling of the nation, they have come to the resolution of making this large and liberal offer for the property now on sale, without regard to the funds which they at present command, in the confidence that the Justice of the public will eventually discharge the Committees from the individual responsibility which they thus incur.—(Signed) T. AMYOT, Chairman of the Committee of London; THOMAS THOMSON, Chairman of the Stratford Committee; PETER CUNNINGHAM, Treasurer of the London Committee; W. SHELDON, Treasurer of the Stratford Committee.

The Committee had, in good taste, confided the tendering of their offer to the son of a Poet. This was well-timed and graceful.

Mr. Robins having read the offer aloud, and announced the intention of the Trustee to forego his privilege of bidding for the property, inquired if any one would offer a larger sum. After some unseemly interruption, there was a breathless silence—the usual "Once, twice, thrice"—a rap was heard—then, a loud, hearty, and prolonged cheer—"One cheer more," and "A cheer for Amyot," the property having been knocked down to Messrs. Amyot and Co for £3000; the Stratford and London Committee being declared the purchasers.

The five Visitors' Books of Autographs were next sold to Mr. C. S. Butler, of Upper Clapton, for £73 10s. The same gentleman was the purchaser of an oak coffe, for 20 guineas; and a carved cabinet for 10 guineas. Two portraits of Shakespeare (unauthorised) brought five guineas each; and a carved chair seven guineas. A life-size bust of Shakespeare (from the bust in Stratford Church), and a copy of the church register, tracing the family from their first settlement at Stratford, fetched 35s. Two articles carved from the Poet's mulberry-tree, cut down at New-place, with their authenticity attested by Mr. Sharpe, the carver, occasioned some competition: one of these memorials, a small bust of Shakespeare, sold for eighteen guineas; and the other, a spectacle case, fifteen guineas. Such were the most interesting proceedings after the sale of the House in Henley-street. By the latter purchase, the Committee exceeded the sum then in hand by about £2000; but, so completely have they represented the national feeling by the zeal they have shown in preserving the birth-place of Shakespeare for the country of his glories, that there is no doubt the public will come forward and supply the deficiency. Many persons have held back their subscriptions on the supposition that a large sum raised before the completion of the purchase would increase the expectation of the owners, and render the property more difficult to obtain, but now the amount is actually known that objection is removed.

We are happy to learn that the subscription proceeds well; and the Committee hope that, in addition to their being enabled by the public to meet the above payment, they will also raise a fund for founding a "Shakespeare College" at Stratford, as a happy home and haven for deceased dramatists.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

It is scarcely possible yet to speak of the Winter Fashions; the rain and rough weather having led to the Summer *toilettes* being laid aside, without any positive novelties appearing in their place. Nevertheless, there are a variety of new articles, which have been invented with a view to their adoption for the Winter.

At Paris, the *capotes* are of taffeta, simply trimmed. The round *collettes* are worn in the morning promenade. The *toiles de Chine*, or *de Lahore*, are in favour; but China crape shawls are more worn. For the promenade, robes of *taffeta Royal* and *bleu Joinville*, with high corsage; with *Brandebourg* to match, are in request. Close *Redingotes*, with plaited muslin or lace trimming, and *demi-large* sleeves, are worn; as are, also, *aiguillettes* and worked buttons; and lace is in high favour.

The costumes which we have engraved, are a *chapeau de paille de riz*, with flattened velvet flowers; China crape shawl; and striped taffeta robe.

EXTRAORDINARY TREE.—During a late heavy storm a portion of the famed lime tree at Neastadt, in Wurtemberg, was blown down by the wind which prevailed. This tree, which was planted more than five hundred years ago, is thirty-six feet in circumference at the base, and the twelve main branches of this gigantic trunk were as thick as oak trees, being more than six feet in circumference. These twelve branches, thickly covered with foliage, formed a circumference of 450 feet, and rested upon 115 props, which, since the year 1554, were for the most part set up by noblemen, bishops, and other persons of distinction. The trunk of this once majestic tree is now standing a mournful wreck of its ancient beauty.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1847.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.